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VOLUME II.} CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1856. {NUMBER 39.

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Niagara, Jan., 1855. 42-1y

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December, 8, 1855. 32-1y

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BOSTON, November 20th, 1855. 30

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PHILADELPHIA.
November, 1855. 30

Poetry.

EVELYN HOPE.

BY ROBERT BROWNING.

Beautiful Evelyn Hope is dead!
Sit and watch by her side an hour:
That is her book-shelf, and this her bed;
She plucked that piece of geranium flower,
Beginning to die, too, in the glass.
Little has yet been changed, I think—
The shutters are shut, no light can pass
Save two long rays thro' the hinges' chink.

Sixteen years old when she died!
Perhaps she had scarcely heard my name—
It was not her time to love; beside,
Her life had many a hope and aim,
Duties enough and little cares,
And now was quiet, now astir,
Till God's hand beckoned unawares,
And the sweet white brow is all of her.

Is it too late, then, Evelyn Hope?
What! your soul was pure and true,
The good stars met in your horoscope,
Made you of spirit, fire, and dew—
And just because I was thrice as old,
And our paths in the world diverged so wide,
Each was nought to each, must I be told?
We were fellow-mortals, nought beside?

No, indeed! for God above
Is great to grant, as mighty to make,
And creates the love to reward the love.
I claim you still, for my own love's sake!
Delayed, it may be, for more lives yet,
Through worlds I shall traverse, not a few—
Much is to learn and much to forget
Ere the time be come for taking you.

But the time will come—at last it will—
When, Evelyn Hope, what meant, I shall say,
In the lower earth, in the years long still,
That body and soul so pure and gay?
Why your hair was amber, I shall divine,
And your mouth of your own geranium's red—
And what you would do with me, in fine,
In the new life come in the old one's stead.

I have lived, I shall say, so much since then,
Given up myself so many times,
Gained me the gains of various men,
Ransacked the age, spoiled the climes;
Yet one thing, one, in my soul's full scope,
Either I missed, or itself missed me—
And I want and find you, Evelyn Hope!
What is the issue? let us see!

I loved you, Evelyn, all the while;
My heart seemed full as it could hold—
There was place and to spare for the frank young smile,
And the red young mouth, and the hair's young gold.
So, hush—I will give you this leaf to keep—
See, I shut it inside the sweet cold hand.
There, that is our secret! go to sleep;
You will wake, and remember and understand.

A VISION.

At dead of night, when others sleep,
Near Hell I took my station;
And from that dungeon, dark and deep,
O'er heard this conversation:
"Hail, Prince of Darkness, ever hail,
Adored by each infernal,
I come among your gang to wail,
And taste of death eternal.

'Where are you from?' the friend demands,
'What makes you look so frantic?
Are you from Carolina's strand,
Just west of the Atlantic?
Are you that man of blood and birth,
Devoid of human feeling?
The wretch I saw, when last on earth,
In human cattle dealing?

'Whose soul with blood and rapine stain'd,
With deeds of crime to dark it;
Who drove God's image, starved and chained,
To sell like beasts in market?
Who tore the infant from the breast,
That you might sell its mother?
Whose craving mind could never rest,
Till you had sold a brother?

'Who gave the sacrament to those
Whose chains and handcuffs rattle?
Whose backs soon after felt the blows;
More heavy than the cattle?'
'I'm from the South,' the ghost replies,
'And I was there a teacher:
Saw men in chains, with laughing eyes:
I was a Southern Preacher!

'In tasselled pulpits, gay and fine,
I strove to please the tyrants,
To prove that Slavery is divine,
And what the Scripture warrants.
And when I saw the horrid sight,
Of slaves by tortures dying,
And told their masters all was right,
I new that I was lying.

'I knew all this, and who cant doubt,
I felt a sad misgiving?
But still, I knew, if I spoke out,
That I should lose my living.
They made me fat, they paid me well,
To preach down abolition.
I slept—I died—I woke in Hell,
How altered my condition!

'I now am in a sea of fire,
Whose fury ever rages;
I am a slave, and can't get free,
Through everlasting ages.
Yes! when the sun and moon shall fade,
And fire the rocks dissever,
I must sink down beneath the shade,
And feel God's wrath for ever.

'Our Ghost stood trembling all the while
He saw the scene transpiring;
With soul aghast and visage sad,
All hope was now retiring.
The Demon cried, on vengeance bent,
"I say, in haste, retire!
And you shall have a negro sent
To attend and punch the fire."

Literature.

The Russian Slave.

[Translated from the New York Musical World.

It was the epoch of the Congress of Vienna, when the fate of half Europe was decided amidst pomps and festivities without a rival in modern history. Tournaments, carousals, masked balls, theatres and operas, horse-racing and gaming, regattas, illuminations, fire-works everything which the imagination could devise, was employed for the amusement of these 'things taking a holiday.' Amid the programme of festivities prepared by the Imperial Committee, there figured a stag-hunt, and the woods in the neighborhood of Schœnbrunn were gay with the crowd assembled to witness or participate in the sport. One person alone, elegantly dressed and mounted on a high-bred steed, took no part in the amusements of the day. His eyes were intently fixed on Sir James Railly, an Englishman, noted for his wealth, his eccentricities, and his passion for play; he followed him wherever he went, and seemed to wish to attract his attention.

'What does this mean?' said Sir James to himself, "Twice my eyes have encountered this young man, and he has made the same mysterious gesture. I cannot be deceived; it is intended for me;" and he turned his horse's head towards the stranger. The latter, seeing the movement, advanced to meet him.

'Sir,' said he, bowing low, 'I had the honor of meeting you before.'

'Yes,' replied the Englishman, who was vainly interrogating his memory: 'Yes, your face is a credit or which torments me, and which I cannot satisfy by giving him the name that he asks for.'

'You have never known my name. We met at Moscow.'

'In society?'

'No; at the Hotel Sans Souci, and in public places. Pardon me if, with only this title to your notice, I have ventured to accost you at so inopportune an hour. The importance of the motive will, I hope, be some excuse to a mind so generous as yours.'

'What can I do for you?' said Railly, in a tone of extreme courtesy; yielding to the sympathetic interest which the pleasing face and manners of the young man had inspired.

'I have come to ask for liberty.'

'Of me?'

'Of you.'

'Are you not mistaken?' asked Sir James, with some hesitation, not knowing exactly what to make of this singular demand, 'I am Sir James Railly, an Englishman by birth, remarkable for nothing but a love of play.'

'And for success in it,' cried the young man. 'It is my only hope. If I should tell you, Sir, that it is perhaps reserved for you to rescue a fellow man from an opprobrious condition, to efface from his brow a mark which devotes him to humiliation and scorn, what would you reply?'

'You embarrass me; for I do not see what such an hypothesis can have to do with a gentleman like yourself.'

'A gentleman! Yes, by elevation of soul, perhaps, also, by education; but not by the accident of birth. I am a slave.'

'You!' said Railly, with astonishment.

'My name is Swerkof-Feodorwitz, and the estate on which I was born belongs to Prince Gouloubskoff.'

'How can I serve you?' asked Railly, extending his hand affectionately to the young man. 'I would gladly do more than pity you. But let us go this way,' he added, taking the direction of a path which led away from the throng; 'it is more prudent. You know, perhaps, that the Prince is here.'

'Yes, but I could not choose the moment to speak to you. This evening, I believe the court gives a fete at the Retterburg.'

'Yes.'

'You will not return to Vienna, for after the fete you are to go to the chateau of the Count de Solensk.'

'Yes.'

'To play there?'

'The whole night, and Gouloubskoff will be there.'

'I was well informed,' He hesitated a moment, and, a deep shadow passed over his countenance.

'Is not that the livery of the prince which I see near us?' asked Sir James Railly.

'It is.'

'He cannot be far off. Shall we not avoid meeting him?'

'With all my heart. Not that I fear to be recognised immediately: long years have passed since we met; but I could not exchange ten words with him without exciting remembrances, and all hope would be lost.'

'Let us follow this path then;' and putting spurs to their horses, they soon found themselves out of sight and hearing of the chase.'

'Here,' said Sir James, 'we are safe from observation.'

'Before going farther,' resumed the young Russian, 'I must ask you to take charge of this;' handing him a pocket-book. 'Within it are bank notes to the amount of a million roubles.'

'A million!' exclaimed Railly, surprised out of his usual calm by the amount.

'Take it, sir, I beg of you, and deign to listen to me. My father and I were born on a small estate near the Volge. The estate belonged to Prince Gouloubskoff, the father of the Prince now in Vienna. My father was attached to his person for a long time, and served him with such zeal and devotion, that at his death, he bequeathed him a considerable sum; but unfortunately for our family, he forgot his enfanchisement. My father trafficked in furs with southern Russia, and being intelligent and energetic, he grew rapidly rich. My education was entrusted to a French emigrant, and to his care I owe all my subsequent success; for, when I grew up, I joined my efforts to those of my father, and, extending our operations to the East, I doubled his fortune in the course of a few years. Our position as serfs excited the solicitude of my friend, the Frenchman, and he urged me to seek an adopted country in the Western World; but, though I ardently desire to withdraw my neck from the yoke of bondage, I could not fly without leaving my poor old father a prey to my master's vengeance. If I once left Russia finally, the smallest chastisement for him would be the loss of his property, and a return to the rudest labors of slavery. I could not do it. Besides, I nourished a hope, which strengthened me each day to await the morrow. I thought that Alexander, who, it was said, was ambitious of the title of regenerator of his country would associate, his name with the abolition of servitude. But all the philantrophy of the Emperor, restrained as it was by the hateful and pitiless nobles, produced only the ukase, which forbade the individual sale of the serfs; they could only be sold with the estate. I had waited in vain.'

'Why did you not try to purchase yourself?'

'It would have been useless. The great Muscovite lords have made a horrible compact binding themselves not to accept the ransom of a slave. Are you ignorant that a serf of Count Scheremetoff offered two million of roubles for his liberty, and was pitilessly refused! Yet the Count received but a small annual tribute from this man; only a few roubles: but these great lords find a cruel pleasure in counting in the number of their vassals, and absolutely dependent on their caprice millionaries whose fortune they could ruin at a word. I have borne my hard lot with the fortitude of a Christian. I have sought to forget it in business and travel and deeds of charity; but now my courage fails, for I love—and the woman who accepts me for a husband must accept the chain of slavery.'

After a moment's pause, the young Russian resumed. 'Prince Gouloubskoff, I have said, possesses an estate on the borders of the Volga. It counts only fifty hearths, yet he will not sell it at any price. But the Prince plays, and play is with him an unbridled passion, for which he will sacrifice everything. In the feverish excitement of this passion, he may be led to risk this estate. If he does so, he may lose. In this village I was born—my father was born there—my family are still there.—Gain this village for me—Man, Englishman, Christian—under this triple title I put my fate in your hands—you have an unlimited credit over my purse—stake everything—triumph at any price—if fate should be against you, if I must lose everything, and yet remain a slave, I will bless you at least for having tried to break my chains.'

'I accept the task,' said Sir Railly, gravely.

'This night?'

'No, this night circumstances will not serve. They will play lansquenet, besides, I have an engagement with O'Bearn. But the day after, I think a favorable occasion will offer naturally between Gouloubskoff and myself. He will not recoil, I judge, by the temerity he showed yesterday. I will profit by it.'

'Thanks! Sir James,' said Swerkof, 'and now we must separate. Your friends will seek you. I would avoid meeting them.'

Four days after this conference, a dense crowd was collected in one of the gaming halls, around a small table under the rotunda, at which were seated two players! They were Sir James Railly and Prince Gouloubskoff. For two days, these two had been contending for victory—now at lansquenet, now at ecarte; and the losses of Railly amounted to 200,000 roubles. The game at present was ecarte, and had been four against four; but the betters, becoming alarmed, thought it prudent to resume their stakes; they were renewed by the Prince and Railly, and the stake now amounted to the round sum of 50,000 florins.

The cards were shuffled and distributed; the trump card was hearts; they were renewed twice.

Fire sparkled in the eyes of the Prince but those of Railly were impenetrable. It was not a man, but a statue the expression never changed.

'Hearts?' said the Prince.

'I have it.'

'Hearts?' he replied.

'Here it is.'

'Hearts again!'

'Here!'

'Hearts!'

Railly leaned back in his chair, looking with indifference on the table, the heap of gold, to which the hands of the Prince were eagerly extended.

The joy of Gouloubskoff amounted to intoxication; 'you will not quit playing I hope, Sir James,' he said 'an Englishman never abandons the field of battle.'

'Never, Prince! nor a Russian either. Is it not so?'

'It is national prejudice with us; but perhaps you would like to change the game. Will faro for two suit you!'

'Faro let it be.'

The two adversaries entered the lists again. The Prince held the bank, and gained 20,000 roubles. His good fortune seemed fatality itself. Yet the perfect calmness of the Englishman was not less astonishing. He pursued his object with the impassibility of his compatriots before the French battalions at Waterloo, when Wellington, seeing his soldiers fall one after the other, took his watch, and said: They die so many a minute, I have yet such a number of men; it will be an hour before the last one falls, Blucher will have time to arrive; the victory is mine!'

Railly dealt in his turn. This time fortune passed over to his side. He gained. He doubled his stake, and gained again. He had just gathered up 80,000 roubles, when he announced that he had tripled his stake.

The Prince was too good a player to recoil. Railly still gained. Gouloubskoff still played on, till he had exhausted all the gold and notes at hi disposal. He then proposed to play on credit, chalking the stakes upon the table. Railly accepted, and gained three times in succession.

'By St. George,' he cried, 'I have gained 900,000 roubles.'

'I congratulate you,' said the Prince, with a nervous contraction of the countenance. He began to suffer.

'You will not quit playing I hope, Prince. A Russian never abandons the field of battle.'

'Never, Sir James, as I told you. But shall we change the game? The air is stifling here. Let us go into the garden. You have a reputation as a marksman; suppose we try a shot.'

Railly, who saw the feverish agitation of his companion, readily accepted. Besides, custom required that he should be at the disposals of his adversary.

In a moment the hall was empty.

'What shall be the stake, Sir James?'

'Two hundred thousand roubles.'

'Agreed, but I have no more gold; and I must not exhaust my credit at the bank of Vienna, which is quite indispensable to me.'

'Then I will wager 200,000 roubles against one of your estates.'

'Do you wish to become a Muscovite proprietor.'

'It is a mere whim, like any other.'

'And one which I am not disposed to thwart. I have something of that value near Moscow. It is on the declivity of a hill, from which you can see admirably the yet smoking ruins of the holy city. I have also a town at two miles from Vologdo———.'

Railly shrugged his shoulders. 'It is too cold,' he said.

'Ah! then I have something else which may suit you, a charming little village near the Volga.'

'Here goes for the Volga, then. And you estimate this property———.'

'At something more than 200,000 roubles.'

'Then I add 50,000 to my stake.'

'Agreed; but I have not the title-deeds here.'

'Pen, ink and paper can supply them.'

Writing materials were brought, and the Prince engaged in writing to transfer to Sir James, if he were the winner, the title of his domain upon the Volga.

The bet was to be decided by the shots. They drew lots for the first fire, and the Prince won, and took his place.

About seventy feet before him were placed, in a circular line, five small cages, twelve feet apart, each containing a pigeon. Cords were attached to the trap-doors which closed the cages, and were sufficiently long to reach the spot where the marksmen stood, which was called the post.

These cords by the rule of the game, were to be placed in the hands of the adverse party, who always stood behind the marksman, and, while the latter had his eye intently fixed upon the cords, his antagonist was permitted to agitate them and to feign to pull before doing so; thus it was impossible to foresee on which side the shot was to be directed; yet it was necessary to aim quickly, for the bird from its love of liberty, departs instantly and with an energetic wing.

You might have heard a pin fall upon the turf when Railly and the Prince had taken their positions, and the signal was given. The cords were agitated, and a door fell on the left. The Prince turned his weapon in that direction and fired.

'Down!' cried, distinctly, the voice of the official.

The same stillness prevailed when it was Sir James's turn to fire. The trap fell. The shot followed instantly.

'Down!' exclaimed the voice instantly.

'Did you say, Prince, that the estate borders on the Volga?'

'From the balcony of the house you can see the course of the river!'

An explosion was heard.

'Down!' said the same voice.

'There are magnificent plantations of young trees, grouped with infinite art—delicious fruits, fine peaches.'

'That is my favorite fruit.'

'Down.'

The strife continued with success on both sides, till the sixth shot, when Railly failed.

'Missed!' said the crier.

At the eighth trial, the Prince having failed and Railly succeeded, they were again equal, and the two sportsmen took a moment for repose.

The Prince again took his place, fired and missed. Railly was more fortunate. The bet was approaching its solution.

What passed in the souls of the Prince and Sir James? It was a mystery beyond human intuition. To some the approach of an important event is announced by low inward voices, to other presentiments seem mere follies and chimeras. But it was remarked that, when the Prince took his carabine again, it was without a word, without display, without the haughty look which was natural to him.

He fired. The bird, which had flown in a straight line, suddenly turned.

'Wounded!' said some.

'Dead!' said others.

'No, No!' cried several voices.

Every eye was fixed upon it; but it mounted, its flight became stronger, and it disappeared, while Railly clamly whistled, 'God save the King!'

Railly having killed the ninth bird, the bet was decided by a single shot, for the Prince failed again. The two adversaries were superb at this moment, each in his fashion: the Prince, by the courage which raised him above his loss, and Railly by the deep concentrated joy which he felt in thinking of the serious consequences of his success. They extended their hands to each other, and separated the best friends in the world. It was but an incident of sportsman life, which might have its counterpart to-morrow!

Fifteen days passed. The act of cession, first made out, in the name of Railly, then transferred to that of Feodorwitz, was fully authenticated and Sir James quitted Vienna.

He attempted to restore the million of roubles, which was entrusted to him, not wishing to receive a price for an action whose only merit, he said, was success; but he could not resist the entreaty of the ransomed serf. Feodorwitz forced him to accept, inscribing upon the pocket-book, these words:

'To the free man, who has made me free!'

Miscellaneous.

The Great Central Sea in Tropical Africa.

In the Calwer Missionsblatt, with some letters from Dr. Rebman, dated the 13th and 30th of April, there is a map forwarded by the learned missionary. On this map, between the Equator and 10 deg. of south latitude, and between the 23rd and 30th meridian, lies an immense sea, without outlet, twice as large as the Black Sea, including the Sea of Azof. It is designated Ukerewe, or Inner Sea, and the well known Njassa Sea appears as a small bay on the southeast. Dr. Rebman refers to a map in detail which his companion, Dr. Erhardt, is bringing to Europe. This great discovery, the consequences of which can hardly be estimated, has rested hitherto on the testimony of the natives of both shores on the Inner Sea, with whom the missionaries came in contact. Dr. A. Petermann remarks, in a letter in "The Athenæum," that the African geographer, Mr. Coolley, argued long ago for the existence of a single great sea in the centre of Equatorial Africa.

Iron Houses.

Russian journals state that at a late fair at Nijegorod, an iron house was to be seen, composed of ante-chamber, bedroom and kitchen. The front was ornamented with columns, and had three windows; the walls, roof, staircase, &c., were all in iron. Its weight was nearly 26,000 pounds, and its price equivalent to about $1,280. Two men could take it down in one day, and it required only two days to put it up again.

Novel Case—A Sailor Woman.

A case which has become very interesting from the fact of a sailor woman being connected with it, is now pending before Alderman Isard, of the Third Ward, growing out of the recent shipment of seamen on board of the ship James Rea, of this port.

At a recent hearing the Alderman's office was densely crowded, and the following examination of a female witness took place by Mr. Joseph M. Doran, the counsel for the plaintiff. The witness was a very tall and fine looking woman, dressed as women are usually dressed, but there was a certain air about her that indicated she would have been more at home in pantaloons and a round jacket than in a bonnet and petticoats! We give the questions and answers:

'What is your name?'

'Emma Barnes.'

'Where were you born, and what is your business?'

'I was born at Moscow, in the State of Maine, and for eighteen months past have followed the sea as a sailor.'

'How old are you?'

'I am a little over seventeen years.'

'Have you had a protection?'

'I had, and have it still.'

'Under what name did you ship?'

'George Stewart.'

'What is your height and your weight?'

'My height, sir, in my bare feet, is full five feet nine and a quarter inches, and my weight is one hundred and eighty pounds on shore, at sea it is rather more.'

'Did you ship on board the ship James Rea?'

'I did.'

'In what capacity?'

'As an ordinary seaman.'

'Did you sign articles?'

'I did not.'

'Under what name and at what wages?'

'George Stewart, and eighteen dollars a month.'

'Did you get your advance?'

'I did not.'

'Did you go in the ship and do your duty as an ordinary seaman?'

'Certainly, and I came back to this port when the ship put back.'

'Are you a sailor, and can you go aloft and do all he ought to do?'

'As an ordinary seaman, I think I have no superior; as a cook and steward, every Captain has said I was a No. 1.'

'What is the duty of an ordinary seaman?'

'It is to do all he can, and obey orders and work cheerfully; that I have always done.'

'Is the James Rea a staunch ship?'

'She is a crack ship.'

'What do you mean by a crack ship?'

'I mean that her rigging is too heavy for her hull, and she is not ballasted right.'

'Why didn't they pay your advance money?'

'That I can't tell; I know I deserved it.'

'Do you like the sea?'

'That I do; rough as it is, there is something pleasant about it—a landsman's life is but one thing over and over again. A sailor at sea is kept too busy to be troubled with the blues.'

'Where do you intend to go next?'

'Down East, to see my friends and folks at home."

'How did you conceal your sex?'

'That, sir, I can't tell you now; perhaps when we are better acquainted, and are alone, I may tell you; women can keep secrets as well as men.'

'Didn't you lick a Yankee Captain once?'

'That I did; it was round the Horn—I mind it well; he was a big fellow—as big as I am, but over six feet. He picked a quarrel with me and struck me with his fist. I knocked him down with a left-hand blow; he fell on the quarter-deck and halloo'd like a calf, and I gave the saucy fellow just what he deserved.'

'Were you not afraid to trust yourself with sailors?'

'God knows I was not. They are easily managed, and generally speaking, they are the warmest-hearted beings in the world. I drank and smoked with them at all times. 'George Stewart' hasn't an enemy among them.'

'Is there any one of your messmates here?'

'Why, yes, there's my old friend 'George,' his last name I don't remember, (here the witness pointed out an old salt in the corner, chewing a monstrous quid, and looking all astonishment,) many and many a night have we slept together.'

'Didn't he know you were a woman?'

'Indeed he did not; the thought never entered his mind.'

'Are you really a woman?'

'I suppose I am.'

'That is not a direct answer; are you a woman or not?'

'On my oath, I am a woman and not a man.'

At this answer some of the sailors cried "George, you know you lie," but they were promptly called to order by the Alderman, and the examination proceeded for a short time and then closed, exhibiting on the part of the witness great readiness in answering all questions touching the duties of a sailor, the perils of the sea, and the attributes of a good ship. She then left the office, was handed into a carriage by 'Jim Tarpaulin,' a friend of her's, and was driven off amid the cheers of the throng of men and boys who stood on the pavement. The discovery of her sex by the mate of the James Rea occurred from her having unintentionally responded to an order given while aloft furling sails, in a feminine tone, instead of the rough voice previously used. He at once charged her with being a female, and she acknowledged it.

Unfortunate Males.

The Albany Register says that there is in that city a young man, seventeen years of age, possessing a voice and face so strikingly feminine, with some semblance in gait and manner to a female, that he is often mistaken for a female in male attire. He is often molested by rowdies, who take him for a female, and he has been obliged to obtain a certificate as to his sex from the Chief of Police, to insure himself from suspicion and arrest. The Register says that a brother of the young man possesses the same feminine countenance and voice, while his sister possesses a masculine face and voice. He has frequently assumed female attire, and feels at ease in that dress, and indeed is less liable to attract attention in that costume than the one properly belonging to him. Things have evidently got terribly mixed in that family.

Iron and Gutta Percha Cars.

Somebody in Albany is getting up a railroad car out of wrought iron and gutta percha. Such a car can be jammed, but not broken. It may smash up, but it can make no splinters, or lacerate limbs. The idea is a good one. If they should make some of the employees on railroads of India rubber, they would be quite as useful, and less likely to suffer injury from the results of their own carelessness and inefficiency. Railroad "operators," of course, could not be made of gutta percha, for it is necessary for them to break sometimes.—*Boston Courier.*

RECIPES, &c.

Milk Paint.

A paint has been used on the continent of Europe, with success, made from milk and lime, and dries quicker than paint, and has no smell. It is thus made.—Take fresh curds, and bruise the lumps on a grinding stone, or in an earthen pan or mortar, to make it just thick enough to be kneaded. Stir this mixture without adding more water, and a white colored fluid will soon be obtained, which will serve as a paint. It may be laid on with a brush with as much ease as varnish, and it dries very speedily. It must, however, be used the same day it is made, for if kept till next day it gets too thick; consequently, no more must be made at one time than is laid on in a day. Any color, red or yellow ochre, may be mixed with it in any proportion. Prussian blue is changed by the lime. Two coats of this paint are sufficient, and when dry it may be polished with a piece of wollen cloth, or similar substance, and it will become bright as varnish. It is only for inside work; but it will last very long if varnished over with the white of an egg after it has been polished.

Nice Pancakes for Supper.

These are made of eggs, flour, and milk. The just proportions are one tablespoonful of flour to each egg. To make small pancakes, beat a couple of eggs thoroughly, and add sweet milk. Then take a couple of tablespoonsful of flour, work into a thin paste and ductile batter by adding the milk and eggs, and a little salt. Grease the pan with a piece of sweet lard or butter, and stir briskly to prevent adhering to the bottom. When the under side is sufficiently browned, turn it. Leave the cakes folded, with sugar or honey and butter between the folds, or sugar alone. If this be found to be too solid, add more eggs and use less flour. A slight sprinkle of grated nutmeg will be an addition.—*Maine Farmer.*

Egg Dumplings.

Make a batter of a pint of milk, two well-beaten eggs, a saltspoonful of salt, and flour enough to make a batter as for poundcake; have a clean saucepan of boiling water; boil fast, drop in the batter by the tablespoonful; four or five minutes will boil them. Take them with a skimmer on to a dish; put a bit of butter and pepper over, and serve with boiled or cold meat. For a little dessert, put butter and grated nutmeg, with syrup or sugar over.—*Maine Farmer.*

Carrots for Feeding Poultry.

I have never seen anything in your paper recommending carrots as food for poultry. I feed them to my fowls every day, and find it profitable to do so. In the present high prices of grain, &c., it is worth while people to use any substitute that will answer the same purpose. I venture to say that those who have fed their fowls on carrots, chopped fine will not readily discontinue the practice. The chopping is most easily done with a common sausage meat cutter, costing about $3. These machines will pay their entire cost, in most families, in a single year, in various labor-saving ways. A couple of boys, in a single evening could easily cut a barrel full of carrots, which if fed to hens mixed with meal, scraps, &c., would be worth much more than the same value in grain at present prices.—*Rural New Yorker.*

APPLES FOR COWS.—I live in a country where in times past apples fed to cows were said to dry up their milk. I think that may have been the case when fed in large quantities. I have been feeding a cow some four or five quarts a day, regularly, and never had one give so much or so rich milk before. As apples will not generally keep the winter in cellars, they may be spread on the barn floor and frozen, then piled up and covered with hay or straw, where they will keep, and may be used as wanted by pouring water upon them.—*N. E. Farmer.*

The "First Premium" Farm.

The Committee on Farm Management of the New York State Fair, awarded $50 in plate to Wm. P. Ottley, of Phelps, Ontario Co., for the best managed farm. But two applications were made for the premium, though we think there are many farms which would have stood an equal chance with those which were presented.

The soil of Mr. Ottley's farm is a gravelly loam, and muck with a tincture of clay, the subsoil about the same, lighter colored and porous. Limestone scarce, the rocks found are granite and quartz. The farm contains 100 acres, 85 in cultivation. Mr. O. considers ploughing in clover the best means of enriching his ground. A three years' lay turned under in June for wheat, or the 1st of May with barnyard manure, for the corn crop succeeds well.

He ploughs from seven to ten inches deep. Deep ploughing in his case, has a good effect in giving great room for the roots of plants, in its action as an underdrain, in preventing the effects of drought, in making the land easier to work after it, with other advantages too numerous to mention. Some experiments showing this, and also the difference betwech shallow and deep ploughing, were made by Mr. O., and we may refer to them hereafter. In regard to subsoil ploughing, he says the effects were entirely satisfactory after the first year, when the crop was lighter than usual, from the poverty of subsoil before due exposure to atmospheric influence.

Manure receives considerable attention on the farm of Mr. Ottley. His straw, cornstalks and hay, is all fed out in the stables and yards, where his cattle are kept through the foddering season. The straw serves for litter, and having an abundance, also ab ut 65 head of horses, cattle and sheep, he makes about 200 loads of manure annually. This he draws out in a green state to his corn-field, (usually planting 12 acres,) putting from 30 to 40 loads per acre, according to its value. It is dropped in similar heaps about one rod apart, and generally as fast as it can be ploughed in. He has a manure cellar, but keeps a part under cover, and finds it a decided benefit. For barley he thinks rotten manure an essential application, it is of such quick growth that it receives little benefit from long manure.

Mr. Ottley has from seventy to seventy-five acres annually under tillage. His fields contain about twelve acres each, and the different crops follow in rotation and culture as follows:—For corn he takes a three year lay of clover, covers it with manure, and breaks up immediately before planting with a double plough, eight inches deep, harrows with a light harrow to avoid breaking the turf, then drills three and a half feet in rows, dropping one kernel at eight inches in a row together with ashes and plaster; and then rolls the whole field.

As soon as the corn is up, he passes through with the one-horse cultivator, continues to cultivate until the middle of June—product usually 50 bushels per acre. Usually plants one acre of potatoes in the same lot. One potato in each hill, split; plant as early as possible—product light, owing to prevalent disease.

Barley follows corn. He drills in two and a-half bushels per acre, in April, if possible, ploughing in the spring—product from 25 to 50 bushels per acre. Oats are also sown after corn, three bushels seed—product 75 bushels per acre.

Wheat is sown after barley, two bushels per acre, drilled in the first September. Ploughs the stubble eight to ten inches deep, with double plough, in two rod lands; harrows fine immediately before sowing; product from 25 to 35 bushels per acre. Seeds down to clover and timothy in September, soon after sowing, and uses for meadow or pasture till its turn in the rotation, usually three years when it is taken up as above described.

Mr. O., has been particular in growing and saving seeds for sowing. He has improved white Soules wheat, starting it from a handful, and saving the first ripened for seed, so as to shorten the time of maturing from six to eight days, he has made like experiments, with like results, in barley, oats and corn. His grains and roots were all trained up in this way, and he thinks it essential that seeds of all kinds should be saved from the first ripening and largest ears. His profits for 1854 are $7.54, or $8.87½ per acre for the improved land. His total receipts amount to nearly $2,000. His principal attention is given to grain growing, which he makes a profitable business, as these figures show.

A regular account is kept, together with a memorandum of farm matter. Mr. O. says he can state the annual expense of improving his farm, and the income of it, and at the end of the year can strike a balance of debt and credit. We join with him in thinking the practice very much conducive to close observation and careful farming; one which in the end would very much improve our system, as well as better our fortunes. It is little more than guess work, to farm without some guide—without some means of knowing what crops pay at the end of the year, and what prove a losing speculation.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A Speaker at Last.

The Republican head quarters are illuminated in honor of the election of Mr. Banks as Speaker! The greatest enthusiasm prevails among the republicans and the intelligence appears to give satisfaction generally. A salute will be fired on Monday.

The following is the result of the struggle as given by telegraph:—

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

Banks,	- - -	103
Aiken,	- - -	100
Majority,	- - -	3

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

The brig *Wm. H. Safford*, of Bangor, from Altakapas, anchored in the East River, was cut through by the ice last night, and sunk. Capt. Smith, his wife, two children and three seamen, were drowned. Two seamen were saved in a boat from the *North Carolina*.

☞ Every day the Slavery question in the United States becomes more complicated and threatening. Something like a war is now on the point of breaking out between the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania in relation to it. A Mr. Parsons went from the former to the latter State, in search of a runaway slave, and when he had found and captured his "chattel," the authorities of Pennsylvania stepped in between them and arrested Parsons for an attempt to kidnap. The subject is giving rise to much angry feeling, and has already been discussed in the Legislatures of both States. The most fiery and warlike speeches have been delivered on both sides. The Supreme Court of the United States is to pronounce an opinion on the case. The end of the dispute is not yet, nor will it likely be, without an outburst of some kind.—*Toronto Colonist, Feb. 4th.*

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Letter from Kossuth.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

My impression is, that the year 1856 will not pass without great revolutionary commotions in Europe. The camp of the Governments remains divided. In vain has Cabinet diplomacy loaded itself with one atrocious crime more—the crime of having sacrificed Kars to the speculation of having the road for an "Austrian peace," by affording to the Czar the prestige of a victory, at the expense of Turkey, over a heroic garrison more glorious in its fall than the Allies in their success at Sebastopol—just as Saguntum is is more glorious by its fall than its victors by conquering it. Peace is impossible. The immorality of kings will continue to squander away the blood and treasure of nations in an aimless war, but the nations will awake; and one of those tremendous commotions which mark an era in history will shake to its very foundation this our old country. Such is my presentiment.

But if the signs of the times do not deceive us, the prospects of America are not brighter if not gloomier. We have our despots, you have slavery—This is the worst of the two. With us nations will stand against tyrants; with you the nation will stand divided in itself and brother raise his hand against brother in irreconcilable antagonism. For the first time in your short history (which by its shortness, should warn from perfidence,) will the presidential election turn exclusively on the issue of Slavery—that stain on your escutcheon, that curse on your security. A sore trial it will prove forsooth. Slavery will in all probability carry the day. The slaveholding interest stands compact, not so with their opponents; social and material interest divide their camp. The slaveholding interests is sure of some auxiliary supplement from that quarter. Their victory is more than probable. However the election is not a solution, it is but a symptom, and nothing more; it is but fuel added to the flame. Thrice already since the Constitution was framed in 1787, thrice already this question has been compromised But compromises between principles cannot last. It is but a palliative. The sickness recurs, and either I am greatly mistaken, or else it will not bear another compromise.—Either Freedom or Slavery; the two cannot go along together. May the Almighty eye watch in mercy over your trials.

KOSSUTH.

Annual Slave Letting near Washington

Our Washington correspondent gives the following account of the annual sale of the labor of the slaves in that vicinity:

"Last Saturday week many of our eastern men went across the line into Virginia, to be present at the annual sale of the labor of the negroes for the year, or in other words, hiring out the slaves to the highest bidder. At Fairfax Court House the scene was diversified with many ludicrous incidents and some too that would have drawn tears from the most stolid of men. The negroes are allowed to go through the crowd and request those who they would prefer to serve, to bid for them. Most of the slaves do this, so it is no uncommon thing for a darkey to give a list of his accomplishments, and produce every recommendation in his favor that he can obtain. A woman whose children were retained by her owner, but who was to be hired out that year, requested a near neighbour of that owner to hire her, so that she could be near her children. To induce this man to make a higher bid than his competitors she offered to pay the difference in advance, from her own pocket. One wished to be hired to the man who had obtained the services of his wife, and to bring this about he showed a recommendation from the master of last year, and also a license to exhort in the Methodist Church. The men were hired out at the rate of from $30 to $135; the women $30 to $70; and the boys from $40 to $80. The girls were hired out as a general thing for their board and clothes —*Boston Traveller.*

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, Jan. 21.

Marriages of Slaves.—An Item for Abolitionists.

A standing topic of argument against slavery, with the Abolitionists—those, at least, who pretend at all to argument—is the assertion that it virtually ignores or disregards the marital tie. Admitting the utmost possible force in the argument, it could be met by counter statements against any form or mode of labour; for the separation of husband and wife is a common incident to the hireling white and black, no less than to the slave. We could appeal also to the experience of all Southern observers, in proof that our slaveholders and planters generally were anxiously disposed to respect and protect the marital relations of slaves, and that more difficulty is found in educating and training the slaves themselves to regard it than in protecting it when established on a good basis. We introduce the matter, however, only to mention a fact lately brought into our notice, which speaks more than any assertions could as to the relative attatchments of the negroes.

The case to which we refer is, briefly, a voluntary and mutual dissolution and rupture of a marriage of fifty years' happy and agreeable duration between slaves; and this was by the consent of both parties, each preferring to sever this relation rather than to leave the master's family, although the option was left to each and either—as is most generally the case. The circumstances were these: The wife was an old nurse and a "mama" of a family migrating to Florida, and had for years lived in a condition of indulgence and ease, better than could have been possible had she been free actually, as she was virtually. On the closing of an estate by sale for division, under our laws, she was necessarily offered for sale, and was purchased by the son of the mistress, to whom she had been nurse and favourite maid—This gentleman, who had often in his boyish days received at her hands the rod, which the wise king recommends as a sovereign specific for the foolishness of childhood, very naturally and characteristically offered her freedom, so far as it could be done, and gave her the choice of three residences for life, and at the same time promised ample and abundant comforts. To his surprise her answer was, "No, massa, I goes wid you to the new country." He told her of her husband, and again asked her to chose a nominal master and protector in the neighbourhood, and one of these places offered to her was the plantation on which her husband lived.

She persisted that her first choice was to follow her master, when he immediately resolved to purchase her husband, whose owner was equally anxious to protect and spare the maritial tie of a veteran servant. The bargain was soon settled between the masters, for both slaves were too old to have been worth any consideration under any other system but the permanent tie of slavery; but an unexpected difficulty occurred. The husband stoutly refused to leave his master's family, and protested that deeply and long as he had loved his wife, he could not leave his home to follow her.

State the naked proposition that a husband and wife of such age and qualities had been separated, and Abolitionism would at once find matter for tear-moving homilies. Yet here is one plain case. of very late occurrence, in which such a separation occurred against the desires and intention of two slaveholders, and hy the alternative choice of two slaves.

Can any of our Northern moralists tell us how many whites marriages have been cruelly and miserably severed by California migration.

We intend, by the way of compensation to the *Rockingham (Va.) Gazette* for the subjoined article, to send the editor a copy of "Five hundred mistakes of daily occurrence." The title of his article shows that he needs it badly.—*Ed. Tribune.*

"WHAT A NEGRO DONE.—Davy Crockett was a great hunter, but there are other great hunters who have performed wonderful deeds, and killed great quantities of varmints. There lives a darkey over in Pendleton, the servant of Wm. Anderson, Esq., who certainly deserves a name among the hunters of the times. Some time ago he performed an exploit which we think deserves a large picter in the next year's Crockett almanac.

"A pack of dogs had chased a large wolf until they got him into a fence corner, when he took his stand and made a desperate fight. The dogs were kept at bay for some time. Sambo coming up and observing how the game stood, soon determined upon his plan of operation. He crossed the fence, getting behind the wolf, caught hold of one of his legs and pulled it through a crack. Holding on to that leg with one hand, he with the other drew the other leg through, being careful to have a rail between them. He then took a string from his pocket and tied the wolf's legs tightly together. In the meantime the fight between the wolf and dogs was kept up. After seeing that all was secure, Sambo started in great haste for the house. Upon meeting one of his young masters, he told him what had happened, and upon being asked why he did not kill the wolf, he said 'he was too smart for dat, for he knowed dat black folks no good witness, and he want a white man to see him kill de wolf, so he could git de bounty for his scalp.' He went back with his mster and killed the wolf outright.

"But he was engaged in another remarkable exploit. While hunting in the mountains, he wounded a large buck, which, becoming furious, made an attack upon him, when Sambo caught him firmly by the antlers, threw him upon his shoulders, and carried him to a house, where he had his throat cut. We think that this was about as summary a mode of disposing of an enemy as we have ever heard of. If anybody can beat our Sambo in the wolf and buck line, we should like to hear from them."

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN.

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, FERUARY 9, 1856.

☞ DR. JESSE BURKE *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for this paper, and to give Receipts for the same.*

☞ *Rev.* W. DOUGLASS *is authorized to receive Subscriptions for the Provincial Freeman, and give Receipts for the same.*

☞ MR. MOSES VINEY *is authorized to act as Agent for this paper in the State of New York.*

☞ *Rev.* R. M. JOHNSON, *is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ Rev. RICHARD PRESTON, *of Halifax, N.S., is authorized to act as Agent, to receive Monies, and give receipts for the same.*

☞ H. F. DOUGLASS, and J. S. MARTIN *of Chicago, are authorized to act as Agents for this Paper while on their Lecturing tour West.*

☞ Rev. ELISHA WEAVER, *of Chicago, is authorized to receive subscriptions for this paper.*

☞ It is unpleasant for us to have to be continually reminding our subscribers of their subscription money. Our expenses are of everyday occurrence, and has to be promptly met; therefore, we, feel at liberty to demand that which is due us. "But," says A., "it is only one dollar and a-half, and they are not so straightened in circumstances that they cannot wait our convenience." It is not our wish to be so straightened, but we have several hundred just like A., who like to have the news, and wish the paper success; but like their own time to pay it in. Now just send what is due us, and you will greatly oblige us.

Clubs of ten persons will be supplied with a copy each, by forwarding us $12.50 with their address.

The following article, from the Shelby *News*, gives an account of an unsuccessful attempt to run off some slaves from Henry County, Kentucky:—

EMINENCE, Dec. 26, 1855.

Some things of late have "turned up," to use the Micawber's pet phrase, in our usual quiet community, which may have, in the estimation of your readers, more than a local interest. If you think as I do, I propose to send a brief history of them to the News for publication.

There has long been a suspicion that there were white men in or around New Castle, tampering with and attempting to seduce off slave property. But nothing definite or tangible has been known, until recently, by which these worthy philanthropists could be dealt with legally. Their increasing boldness and success of late, however, excited the vigilance of some of our sharp-sighted citizens, who have succeeded in tracing the villainy to its source.

Sometime about the first of October, three negro men, the property of William Smith, Sr., William Smith, Jr. and Jas. McElwain, were enticed away, and made their escape by help of the *underground* safe to Canada. These lucky or unlucky fugitives attempted to communicate the good news of their arrival in the "land of refuge," to some of their colored friends, together with a glowing description of the multitude of good things which were waiting to be enjoyed by darkies, all for nothing but the coming.

But this gospel message was intercepted, and fell into hands for which it was by no means intended. But when opened—lo! what should be seen among the news, &c., but the names of their white accomplices. But this intelligence was kept rather silent until "something more should turn up. In the meanwhile, Mr. Nathan Mills discovered his negroes conspiring with some of their neighbouring brethren to make a start for Canada. In their conversation overheard, they implicated a man named Stewart, living in New Castle, and made an appointment to meet at his house on a certain night to bring matters to a crisis. They were closely watched and followed up by Messrs. Ireland, Moody and Calloway, until Thursday night, the 20th of December. On this night they met at Stewart's house, when their whole conversation was overheard. Stewart had sent off the party in October, pointed out their safe arrival in Canada, and urged the men (six in number) to take their chance. Stewart was to go down to Madison on Saturday and make arrangements for them to cross the Ohio, and for all his services was to receive fifty dollars from the negroes. The party had set Christmas eve night to start for "happy Canaan." But alas! how brief are hopes and prospects sometimes. In two hours, Stewart was in jail, and in less than twenty-four hours the darkies were on their way to the land of cotton and sugar. Stewart was sent on for further trial, and will be sent doubtless to the penitentiary. He is an old man, with a somewhat dependant family, and were his crime of almost anyother kind, sympathy might lead much to the mitigation of his punishment. But this species of lawbreaking is one on which public opinion (thanks to Abolitionism,) is least prepared to show any toleration.

Another person, George Mahoney, a young man raised near New Castle, was implicated by the communication from his Canada friends. He is believed to be as guilty as Stewart, though nothing of a positive nature could be had against give security in the sum of three hundred dollars him. On Monday, the 24th, he was arrested and brought before the proper authorities.

After a patient hearing, he was required to for good behavior. Some other persons, one or two negroes and as many white men, in our town, are under suspicion of being aiders and abettors in these escapes. There are still some uncaught, for on Monday morning three more negroes were found to have left in the north end of the county, and their masters are in pursuit.

A mass meeting was held on Monday, the 24th, being court day, by which resolutions were adopted, recommending the suppression of such frequent night gatherings at the African churches in New Castle, censuring the habit of trading with negroes, recommending that vigilance committees be formed throughout the country to ferret out those who are engaged in tampering with slave property, and finally, calling upon the Legislature to pass more stringent and effective laws guarding this species of property.

It will be found, in nine cases out of ten, where slaves are pursuaded off, that the Abolitionists engaged are residents in the community. These are the dangerous class, as they have constant intercourse with the negroes. Every community should hunt up and get rid of such scamps.

BLUE SILK VELVET BAG LOST.

Lost, on Saturday, the 2nd inst., somewhere between the Market-square and the Plank Road leading to Louisville, a Lady's *Blue Silk Velvet Bag*, containing papers, which are only of value to the Owner.

Any person returning the said Bag, with its contents, to the owner, Mr. Henry Turner, Butcher, at the Market House, or to Mr. John Smith, Market Clerk, will be handsomely rewarded.

Correspondence.

For the Provincial Freeman.

Success—H. Ford Douglass—Bad News, &c.—That Sleigh-ride—Waukegan Meeting, &c., and the Inhabitants thereof—J. S. Martin the Eloquent Fugitive.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5, 1855.

MR. SHADD:—Here at Chicago still, trying to swell the list of our paper. I have been tolerably successful; but when the new partners take hold, Messrs. Douglass and Patterson, you may look for a hearty effort. Mr. Ford Douglass, is one of the best of our young men in every way, and decidedly more progressive than any of the old ones I know of in these States. I say I have been busy; I have been stirring, but at present, suffer from partial torpor, induced by hearing of the wicked machinations of the enemies of the *Freeman*. What is the reason some colored "folks," preachers, as well as people, cannot behave themselves? and when men are satisfied, and it is clear to a demonstration that they cannot from shear incapacity, perform any good for themseves, or succeed with anything they take hold of, why, in the name of goodness, will they not try something else?

Who in Canada hopes to play "hide and seek" with the *Freeman*, until they hope to see it *hopelessly* involved so as to buy it off "stock and flute," by paying the new debts only? If such crazy dolts exist, I hope the patrons of the enterprise may learn their names. I am sure if I can identify the moral monsters, I shall not scruple to call out in "meetin."

If you know of them, just say to them, "gentlemen! that will not do in this free country, slaves do not breathe on this British soil." I accompanied some six or seven young friends, of both sexes, with a genial old one, on a sleigh-ride through Chicago, and to a friend's residence out in the broad prarie, beyond the city, on Wednesday last, and although, as Paddy said, the mercury was down to the bottom, that important circumstance was forgotten for the time, in the many "funny" incidents that transpired, and the hearty good nature and intelligence so observable in the several members of the party. Besides seeing all the sights, and profiting by the witty remarks of the young people, among whom were two of your aids in prospective, our young female friends, the Misses Steele, who deserve to be appreciated for their industry and intelligence, and the well-matured sallies of friend Henson, the "inner man" was beautifully cared for by Mrs. Parker, a lady of the old school, assisted by her very pleasant daughter, Mrs. Fulton. Long may that sleigh-ride be remembered!

Left Chicago on the 26th, for this good city of Waukegan, in company with a young man before spoken of, who is making an impression on these Western people, by his surprising eloquence and earnest appeals for the liberation of the slave. Mr. Martin volunteers to aid in meetings and in assisting to circulate the *Freeman*, through this region. The meeting here last evening was well attended, and several names I herewith send, were handed in at the close. Mr. Martin will no doubt leave for Canada.

M. A. SHADD.

For the Provincial Freeman.

From our Philadelphia Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1856.

Passmore Williamson's suit against Judge Kane, for damages, is to come up some time this month, if no hindrance shall prevent. In the mean time, the "atrocious" Judge is making preparation for the time of trouble, which he evidently feels is approaching. He has retained able counsel, besides, himself and friends obviously deem it highly important that the Legislature of Pennsylvania shall be induced to change the renew of the suit from Delaware County to Philadelphia City, the place where the Judge's bad examples and corrupting influence, combined with the notorious pro-slavery spirit of the citizens generally, would most assuredly make it impossible for Mr. W. to get justice. To effect this desirable change, and to avoid justice, an honest jury and a stern Judge, no pains have been spared by the Judge and his sympathisers; and doubtless his Southern masters will see that a sufficient amount of material aid is placed at his disposal, to enable him to bribe an acquittal, if he should fail to gain it by a fair and honest trial.

To prevent these mischevious schemes, Mr. W. has sent into the House of Representatives very strong remonstrances. Ere long, doubtless, the subject, in all its aspects, pertaining to Kane's outrage, will be brought before the Legislature, when Kane will get what will not be very agreeable to him, perhaps.

As subservient to the slave power, as the Legislature of Pennsylvania has uniformly been in this instance, there is good reason to hope it will not stoop so low as to accommodate this unblushing usurper of its own laws, especially as such an example might be fraught with woeful consequences, not only to the "inferior" but to the superior inhabitance of the State.

In order to strengthen Kane's hands, in relation to his recent infamous assumption that slaveholders have the right of transit, whenever they see proper to bring their slaves into Pennslyvania, the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives have had the matter under consideration, and the majority report that they "*have come to the conclusion that the right of transit through Pennslyvania with their slaves is already secured to the citizens of the slaveholding States by the law of Nations, and the Federal Constitution; and that no statute of this State affects to disturb that right,*" &c., &c., &c.

At this report there is no reason to marvel, as its authors most assuredly adhered to the examples and practises of their forefathers—and of the rulers and wicked powers that be, of the present day, when legislating for the black man. Of course, Judge Kane will find great cause for rejoicing by this act of the Committee.

The minority report of the Judiciary Committee, however able and cogent as it is, and unquestionably sustained by the laws of Pennsylvania, as has been until recently pretty universally admitted, North and South, may have the effect to arrest the evil design of Kane & Co. It is also thought that in case an act should be passed favoring the majority report, the Governor will be found with "backbone" enough to veto it.

But what this year will bring forth in the conflict between pro-slavery and anti-slavery, it is difficult to foresee. Judging from past aggressions of slavery, and the present clamor and contention to extend their borders, to compel the North to submit more and more to the oppression—there is much room, I think, to fear that the cause of freedom is yet to experience disasters of the most deplorable nature.

The gross wickedness of this nation, the unbounded hypocrisy of the churches, and prevalant corruption of the controling political organizations, occupying the places of justice, leaves but precious poor encouragement for the black man. Nevertheless, under existing circumstances, the present is not the time to indulge in discouragement and supineness. It is manly, honorable and just to resist tyrants at all times, and especially ought every colored man at the present day feel that it is pre-eminently his privilege and duty so to do.

How the cause of anti-slavery would grow, spread and triumph, were its advocates half as persevering, daring and united as are its enemies!

Within the last week, the *Richmond Enquirer*, one of the most respectable, influential and aristocratic papers in Virginia, has advanced the doctrine, on scriptural ground, according to its argument, that the poor white man, as well as the black, is fitted only for slavery. Of course his reasons for taking this position are as well founded as any which have ever been advanced by the most approved Doctor of Divinity, for the enslavement of the black race. Indeed, I feel rather pleased at this new doctrine espoused by the *Enquirer*, as it will doubtless awaken an interest in the minds of not a few who heretofore have been quelt indifferent and dumb to the wrongs of the blacks; thinking themselves free, and of the approved and favored race, they were content.

But if the readers of the *Freeman* should fail to see how any good can come of this new evil doctrine, they will certainly not fail to rejoice over the following intelligence, viz:—*Banks (the anti-slavery candidate) is elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States*, though having to contend for two months against the most hostile, unmitigated and united opposition of the entire pro-slavery hosts, in Congress and out of Congress. The victory is a glorious one. He is from Massachusetts, that most hated of all the Northern States—the bulwark of the "Personal Liberty Bill,"—the state where colored men enjoy the right of franchise, equal school privileges, &c. That this triumph will be regarded by the South as the worst "cut of all," there can be no mistake.

Banks was elected to-day by one majority, over Aiken,—*the owner of two thousand slaves.*

The weather remains as cold as ever, first rate sleighing on land or on the rivers; the like has not been known for a long while.

W. STILL.

From the Stratford Examiner.

An Attempt to Kidnapping.

Many of our readers will no doubt recollect hearing of the attempt made by some scoundrel in the Southern States, following the vile "business" of a slave-catcher, to bribe the Chief of the Police of Montreal to aid in enticing to the other side some unfortunate "chattel," escaped from bondage. It seems that the ill success attending the efforts of this Southern specimen of humanity has not had the effect of deterring others from making similar ventures. A case of this kind has recently come to light in this town, and we conceive it will answer a good purpose to expose the particulars to the public view.

Mrs. Sylvia Young, a colored woman, now residing with Mr. Thomas of the Shakspeare Restaurant, Stratford, was formerly the property of *a lady* of the name of Dustin. Mrs. Young is a clever cook, and in the South, where such "property" is an article of merchandise, would have sold for a large sum of money. The woman Dustin got married to a man named Stewart, and removed to Chicago. Stewart, like a careful man, then thought of looking after his wife's lost "property," and putting their heads together they hit upon what they doubtless conceived to be a cunningly devised scheme to be rewarded with complete success.

Accordingly, in pursuance of their plan the wife addressed a letter to her "chattel," of which the following is a copy:—

"CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1855.—*Sylvia*:—You see from the date of my letter, that I have changed my place of residence. We have been living here about four months; we like the place very much. I at first thought I would not answer your letter at all, but the *children seemed so anxious* to see you and hear from you again, that I have consented to write to you and make a proposition, and let your *feelings* and judgment decide for you. You say you are happy: I cannot think one with your *strong feelings* can be happy, so far from your *relatives and native home.* Now if you are disposed to come here—which is a short journey—and live with me, serve me faithfully two years, I will give you your free papers. *Then* you will be at liberty to settle among your *old friends*, and not be compelled to confine yourself to Canada. Write to me and let me know what you think of my proposal. Besides, Sylvia, you know you will, in a few years at farthest, *inherit*, considerable from your father. I do not wish to persuade you against your will, but situated in a strange place, I would be glad to have the services of one that understands my ways as well as you do. The *children* all send their *love.* * * *

Your *friend*,
E. G. DUSTIN."

On the same day that the above ingenious and loving letter from this she fiend, arrived—Mr. Townsend, Chief Constable of Stratford, received a very different communication from her husband.

"CHICAGO, Dec. 24, 1855.—*Chief Constable.*—SIR, I enclose you a letter from a run-away negro, who belongs to my wife as well as myself, late residents of Louisville, Kentucky. You see what she says about going to Cincinnati. *I want to catch her there!* If you will put her into my possession there or the custody of the States Marshal in that city, so that I can secure her, *I will pay you the sum of two hundred dollars.* Should you feel disposed to act in this matter it would be necessary for my wife and self to be in Cincinnati at the time she would be there. You might follow her on to that city and trace her to where she would stop, and if you could notify me to be there, *I would do the rest*, and pay you your reward, $200. * * * * * WM. G. STEWART, Proprieter, Boone House, Corner of Clark and Jackson streets, Chicago, Illinois."

Mr. Townsend very properly handed this letter to the magistrate of the town, and wrote Stewart an evasive reply, so as to induce him to visit Canada, in order to secure his missing "property." Had he done Stratford the honour of visiting it, we can assure him that he would have "caught" something which he would have good cause for remembering to the last of his villainous life. As it is, we can do nothing more than to hold him and his vile companion in iniquity up to public scorn and execration.

The Attack on Horace Greeley.

The following is an account given by Hon. Horace Greeley of the double assault made on him last week by Mr. Rust, the M. C. for Arkansas.

Border Ruffianism in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1856.—I have heard since I came here a good deal of the personal violence to which I was exposed, but only one man has offered to attack me till to-day, and he was so drunk that he made a poor fist of it. In fact, I do not remember that any man ever seriously attacked me till now.

I was conversing with two gentlemen on my way down from the Capitol after the adjournment of the House this afternoon, when a stranger requested a word with me. I stopped, and my friends went on. The stranger, who appeared in the prime of life, six feet high, and who must weigh over two hundred, thus began:—

"Is your name Greeley?"

"Yes."

"Are you a non-combatant?"

"That is according to circumstances."

The words were hardly out of my mouth, when he struck me a stunning blow on the right side of my head, and followed it by two or three more, as rapidly as possible. My hands were still in my great coat pockets, for I had no idea that he was about to strike. He staggered me against the fence of the walk from the Capitol to the Avenue, but did not get me down. I rallied as soon as possible, and saw him standing several feet from me, with several persons standing or rushing in between us. I asked, "Who is this man? I don't know him," and understood him to answer, with an imprecation, "You'll know me soon enough," or "You'll know me hereafter," when he turned, and went down towards the street. No one answered my question directly, but some friends soon came up, who told me that my assailant was Albert Rust, M. C., from Arkansas. He gave no hint of any cause or pretext he may have had for this assault, but I must infer that it is to be found in my strictures in Monday's *Tribune* (letter of Thursday evening last) on his attempt to drive Mr. Banks out of the field as a candidate for Speaker by passing a resolution inviting all the present candidates to withdraw. I thought that a mean trick, and said so most decidedly; I certainly think no better of it, now that I have made the acquaintance of its author.

The bully turned and walked down along; I followed, conversing with two friends. Crossing Four and a half street, they dropped behind to speak to acquaintances, and I, walking along toward the National Hotel, soon found myself in the midst of a huddle of strangers. One of these turned short upon me—I saw it was my former assailant—and said, "Do you know me now?" I answered. "Yes; you are Rust of Arkansas." He said something of what he would do if I were a combatant, and I replied that I claimed no exemption on that account. He now drew a heavy cane, which I had not seen before, and struck a pretty heavy blow at my head, which I caught on my left arm, with no other damage than a rather severe bruise. He was trying to strike again, and I was endeavouring to close with him, when several persons rushed between and separated us. I did not strike him at all, nor lay a finger on him; but it certainly would have been a pleasure to me, had I been able to perform the public duty of knocking him down. I cannot mistake the movement of his hand on the Avenue, and am sure it must have been toward a pistol in his belt. And the crowd which surrounded us was nearly all Southern, as he doubtless knew before he renewed his attack on me.

I presume this is not the last outrage to which I am to be subjected. I came here with a clear understanding that it was about an even chance whether I should or should not be allowed to go home alive; for my business here is to unmask hyprocrisy, defeat treachery and rebuke meanness, and these are not dainty employments even in smoother times than ours. But I shall stay here just as long as I think proper, using great plainness of speech, but endeavouring to treat all men justly and faithfully. I may often judge harshly, and even be mistaken as to facts, but I shall always be ready to correct my mistakes and to amend my judgments. I shall carry no weapons and engage in no brawls; but if ruffians waylay and assail me I shall certainly not run, and, so far as able, I shall defend myself.

H. G.

Attempt to Kill a Whole Family.

The Staunton (Va.,) American says that a singular case of an attempt to take the life of a whole family, occurred in that town a few days since. A negro girl, in the employ of Dr. Coleman, attempted to poison the Doctor's family, by feeding them upon ground glass, which she had sprinkled in the flour, but was fortunately detected before the diabolical purpose was consumated. The Doctor had corrected her for some act of disobedience, and for this she declared she would put the whole family out of existence, averring that she would willingly suffer the penalty, if she could gratify her vengeance. She has been committed to jail.

NEGRO STAMPEDE.—We understand that one of our citizens received a despatch from Natchez yesterday, giving an account of the escape from that city of forty negroes. It is conjectured that they were carried off by some up-river boat, in the hands of Abolitionists of negro thieves.—*Memphis Appeal, Dec. 21.*

Another Escape of Slaves.

Six slaves belonging to Mr. Levi Dougherty, who lives on Fourth street, between Madison and Russell, Covington, Ky., together with two belonging to Mr. Gade, residing in the same neighbourhood, made their escape from bondage on Sunday night. They crossed the river about eleven o'clock, and ere this are far on their way towards Canada. Their aggregate value to their owners was about eight thousand dollars.

Reminiscences of Ribbonism.

In the course of his speech to the constituents at Enniskillen, Mr. Whiteside narrated the following particulars in connection with the trial and conviction of the Eastwood conspirators:—"When a law officer of the crown, I had to prosecute for a conspiracy to murder Mr. Eastwood, at Dundalk. The informer was a well-paid railway labourer—ribbonman of course. He never had cause of quarrel with the intended victim; in fact, had never spoken to him, but was acquainted with his person. Three strangers—ribbonmen of approved villany—were hired to kill Mr. Eastwood. Not knowing the person of the victim, and not wishing to kill the wrong man, as that might involve the necessity of a double murder, they applied to the railway labourer to point out Mr. Eastwood. He did so without remorse, and pursued his daily labour with a light heart, while the other conspirators proceeded with the work of murder. Mr. Eastwood survived the bloody assault and still lives. He described in my hearing the particulars of the cowardly and ferocious attack made upon him within a short distance of his happy home; and, when the assassins were ordered for execution, he made a strong appeal (though in vain) to the judge to spare their lives, that they might repent. An incident occurred during this trial worthy of mention. A decent washer-woman, whose cottage was near the scene of the intended murder, and who identified the prisoners, was a principal witness. She was cross-examined for the prisoners, and asked, had she not before the magistrates first declared and afterwards sworn that she did not know the prisoners? She admitted she had done so. She then explained how she came to give her evidence as she had given it She swore that, having gone to confession in order to obtain the rites of her church, the priest, horror-struck at her disclosures, refused to administer the consolations of her religion unless she first went before a magistrate and disclosed truly all she knew. She swore in consequence she did so, and she was by the jury believed. The name of the good priest did not transpire, but we would all agree that he performed his duty to his conscience, to the laws of man, and to the law of God."

Railway Signals.

An ingenious invention is about to be put in practical operation on the South Western Railway. Every train will have a gutta percha tube extending its whole length: This tube will be formed of parts which are attached to each other by a spring clip, so that the length of the tube can be made to correspond with the length of any train. This tube is connected with an air pump in the guard's van in the front, and with the guard's van at the end of the train. By a stroke of this pump the air is forced through the tube to the opposite end of the train, and produces a very loud and shrill whistle at a mouth piece attached to the tube in each guard's van, and to a mouth piece which extends also close to the engine driver. Printed instructions are to be placed in the hands of guards, engine-drivers and stokers, which state that one whistle means "Look out," two whistles signify "Caution," and three whistles denote "Danger." This information conveyed by either of the guards to one another and to the engine-driver and stoker will cause, it is hoped, such a look-out in front, such a use of the breaks attached to each guard's van, and such a regulation of the speed of a train as cannot fail to secure a great degree of safety. Another invention about to be used by the South Western Railway is the following: Two lights, one red and the other white, are to be fixed on an arm at a certain distance from each other and at a certain angle, and to be connected with the axle of one of the wheels of the last carriages of each night train, and caused to revolve by the motion of the train. The speed at which they turn will be governed by the speed of the train, which it will also indicate, to warn and guide the drivers of trains coming after. The present lights on railway carriages can at a distance be scarcely distinguished from fixed lights, and it is impossible at times to guess, until a collision is imminent, whether the light seen ahead is the one attached to the first or last carriage of a train, and consequently whether the train with such a light is coming toward or going from another. To obviate this inconvenience and danger the revolving lights will be most effectual, for even if a train is stopped and the revolving lights are at rest, the angle at which they are placed will render them distinguishable and easy of recognition.—*London Times.*

Gun-barrels have lately been found on the field of Hubbardton battle, in Vermont, some of which, after being buried more than seventy-five years, contain cartridges that exploded with considerable violence when the barrel was heated in the fire.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The export of specie from the port of New York for the past year was $27,571,813, which is $10,000,000 less than in 1854.

☞ An old lady has sued the city of Milwaukie for injuries sustained in falling down on a slippery side walk. She lays her damages at the modest figure of $12,000!

New Advertisements.

A LL the above GOODS were purchased for CASH, which enables him to sell on such terms as cannot fail to suit all. As his motto will be—One Price, Small Profits, and Quick Returns —a merry sixpence will be more thought of than a slow shilling!

Chatham, Feb. 1, 1856. 38-tf

J. WETHERALD'S
CHEAP CASH STORE!
No. 3, CHEAP ROW,
CHATHAM.

HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS.
MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.
AND OTHER
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,
GROCERIES
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
AT MODERATE PRICES.

J. WETHERALD.

NEW STORE
IN THE
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,
SOUTH SIDE OF DUNDAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
And lately erected by Messrs. Moore & Rolph,
LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old and numerous Customers and Friends, that he has again
Opened Business,
With a Large and entire New Stock of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

He thanks them for past favors, and hopes to receive of them and the Public at large, a
LIBERAL SHARE OF PATRONAGE.

The Subscriber is determined to Sell as Low as possible.

A. B. JONES.

London, Jan. 7, 1856. 36

H. MONTIER,
French Boot and Shoemaker,
YONGE STREET,
Third Door below Elm, West Side,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and Vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, to their satisfaction. He also keeps constantly on hand, a supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of every variety and finish.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31

CHATHAM MUSIC HALL.

YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, LISTEN!

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,
TO BE FOUND
AT ALFRED MOORE'S MUSIC HALL,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE POST OFFICE,
IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

Splendid Albums,
In Morocco and Gold Bindings.
ELEGANT ANNUALS,
Or New Year's Present Books,
In every variety of style, from $1 to $6 each.
ACCORDEONS,
From $2 to $10.
VIOLINS,
From $3 to $20.
BOWS,
From $2 to $20.

Harps, Guitars, Tamborines, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Piccalos, Flageolets, Clarionetts; Violin and Guitar Strings, Music Books, Note Books, Music Paper, Sheet Music,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandize, always on hand.

Oil Paintings, in Gold Frames.
School Books & Stationery.
CARD BOARD.
Novels and Miscellaneous Works.
Ballous' Pictorial, Ballous' Dollar Monthly, Flag of our Union, Brother Jonathan, Illustrated American Newspaper, Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, Frank Leslie's New York Journal, New York Picayune, Boston International Journal, Yankee Notions, Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, &c., &c.,
RECEIVED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.
Catholic and Protestant Books.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
Framed and Glazed.
Blank Books.
ALMANACS FOR 1856.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CASSIMERES, VELVETEENS,
SATTINETTS, JEANS, TWEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.

HARDWARE, AND TREACLE.

God Save the Queen!

December, 1855. 33-tf

EATING SALOON.

MRS. REYNO

RETURNS her thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chatham, for their patronage during the past Summer. She is now prepared to accommodate all who may favour her with a call, and hopes to have a continuance of their visits.

MEALS
Can be had at all Hours, on Reasonable Terms.
OYSTERS, PIGS FEET & SARDINES,
AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS,
Served in the latest style.

Call at William Street, North of King,
Next to Holmes' Mill, Chatham., C. W.

November 22, 1855. 40-1y

SHAKSPEARE RESTAURANT,
ONTARIO STREET,
STRATFORD.

THE above ESTABLISHMENT being now in proper order, the Proprietor is always prepared to accommodate any number of Ladies and Gentlemen with
REFRESHMENTS,
which will consist of the best Viands to be found in Buffalo, Hamilton, or Toronto Market, during the season. He will have a constant supply of the best Oysters, and Game, of all kinds in season. SARDINES, LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c., &c., always on hand.

Meals can be had from Six o'clock in the Morning till Midnight.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS, of the best quality.

Dinner and other Parties can be supplied, with everything suitable, on very moderate terms.

Private Families can also be served with GAME, OYSTERS, &c., prepared in the best style.

LUNCHEONS supplied, &c.; can be had at the Restaurant in a Private Room.

☞ The Proprietor will always endeavour so to cater to the wants of his Customers, as to merit their steady support and patronage.

CLARK THOMAS.

Stratford, October 26, 1855. 27-1y

CARD.

MRS. BURLEY,
(LATE MRS. JACKSON,)

KEEPS constantly on hand, at her Residence, 382, *South Ninth Street, below Catherine*, a supply of choice

Herb Medicines, Ointments, Pills, &c.,

which she will warrant to give satisfaction. Among which are the NERVINE CORDIAL, for the cure of Diseases depending on Nervous Debility; the ALTERATIVE, for Purifying the Blood, Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.; and the INDIAN SPECIFIC OINTMENT, for Piles, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Chapped Skin, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Frosted Limbs, &c. Give them a trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1855. 30-1y

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Undersigned takes this method of ascertaining the whereabouts of his Brother, JOHN W. HINES, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, from whom he received a letter, stating his arrival in Canada. Any person having a knowledge of Mr. Hines, will please inform him, and oblige

GEORGE T. SMITH,
Chatham, C. W.

December 8, 1855. 32-2i

HARDWARE!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, a choice selection of
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND,
IRON, of every description.
Cast, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe STEEL.
Cut, Wrought, and Horse NAILS.
Coil, Trace, and Plough CHAINS.
ANVILS, VICES, and BELLOWS.
An excellent assortment of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
Carpenters', Joiners' & Cabinetmakers' Tools.
AXES, of the best descriptions, *Warranted.*
With an assortment of
SHELF HARDWARE,
which is not to be surpassed in Town, and which is offered for Sale "*Cheaper than ever*" for CASH!

☞ Buyers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, Nov. 22, 1855. 30-1y

BUXTON GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscribers would intimate to their Friends, that they are receiving, and opening out, an Extensive Assortment of
Groceries,
of superior quality, suitable for Country Trade, which they will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries.

☞ Call and see our Stock.

R. VANBRANKEN & Co.

Buxton, C. W., Dec. 1, 1855· 31-1y

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

ALL that Easterly part of Lot 24, situated on McGregor's Creek, being sixty by thirty-nine feet. Also, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, consisting of Two Tenements, having each Four Rooms and a Closet. There is an excellent Well of water in the yard.

☞ For Terms, apply to
MRS. M. STEWARD,
On the Premises,
North of King Street, between William and Princess Street, Chatham, C.W.

Dec. 1st, 1855. 31-1m

☞ A GOOD CHANCE ☜
FOR A SNUG HOME!
BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!
IN THE
Village of East Buxton,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE FLOURISHING
Township of Raleigh,
EITHER IN
Five, Three, or One Acre Lots,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE Land is dry and rich, and mostly cleared; the situation, pleasant and healthy, with the great advantage of having a Church and School close by, and both under the judicious and fostering care of the Reverend Wm. King, which fact alone would be considered by many to be the greatest inducement this locality possesses; also, a new Saw Mill, in full operation. The prices of these Lots are moderate, and terms easy.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

All doubts in regard to which, can be satisfied on application to WALTER MCCREA, Esquire, *Barrister-at-Law, Phœnix Block, King Street, Chatham.*

☞ For further particulars, as to price of Lots, and Terms, apply to Mr. A. H. WEST, *Royal Exchange, Buxton*, who will show the Property; or, to the Proprietor,

CHARLES WOOD,
Grocer, Fourth Street, Chatham.

October 19th, 1855. 26-6m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of *Chatham*, that he has opened a LIVERY SLABLE, in the premises lately occupied by Thos. L. Parr, at the
Corner of King & Forsyth Streets,
In the Rear of the "Chatham Arms" Hotel,
where will be found, at all times,
Open and Covered Buggies,
GOOD HORSES,
And Steady DRIVERS, if necessary.

Charges will be as moderate, as the times will admit.

Persons are requested to call and examine the Turnouts.

ABRAHAM RAYNO.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1y

CALL AND SEE!!
N. Z. HARRISON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of CHATHAM, that he has OPENED a
Public House in Detroit,
ON THE CORNER OF
Jefferson Avenue and Front Streets,
where he will be happy to accommodate those who may favour him with a call.

Detroit, November 9, 1855. 28-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
WILLIAM STILL

BEGS to announce that he has OPENED a BOARDING HOUSE, at No, 374 SOUTH STREET, *below Ninth*, PHILADELPHIA, where he will accommodate respectable persons, permanently or transiently, who may favour him with their patronage.

The House is *Commodious* and in good order, and the location *Central* and *Respectable.*

☞ No pains will be spaired therefore to give every satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29th, 1855. 27-1y.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES BEATTY)

Offers to the Public of CHATHAM, and Vicinity, at the Old Stand of
CROW & BEATTY,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
COMPRISING,
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
LIQUORS,
Crockery, and Glass.

The Public are requested to call and prove the principle of CASH TRADE.

LOW PRICES

will convince them that the way to wealth is to pay when they purchase.

ONLY TERMS:—*Cash or Country Produce.*

JOS. S. BEATTY.

Chatham Nov. 2, 1855. vii3m-27

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE,
34½ ⋈ 208,
ON
WELLINGTON STREET,
CHATHAM.

☞ Enquire of F. G. JONES,
King Street, near the Royal Exchange.

Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

BURGLARY.
One Hundred Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, my Store on St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, was feloniously entered on *Tuesday Night* last, and WATCHES and JEWELLERY to a large amount stolen therefrom; this is to give Notice, that the above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the Goods, and the conviction of the Thief; or $50 for the Goods, and $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief.

Description of the Articles Stolen:

New Watches—One Gold full Jewelled English Lever, number not given on bill—cost $80; one English Hunting Lever, $29, number 45 or 55; three Silver English Levers; one Silver Hunting Anchor, double silver back, somewhat shopworn, $16; two double-backed Silver Lepines, numbers 4965 and 5694; one silver Lepine, number 5072; one do. number 73, ¾ Plate; one Silver Anchor, number 13276 or 53774; one Lepine double silver back, number 6612, or 6641; one Gold French (second-hand) Gingerbread face, winds in the back, number not known; one Gold Lepine, gilt back, number not known; one enamelled Lepine (second-handed) number not known; one small Silver Hunting Cylinder, no bezel for glass inside; one Gold Hunting Lever, name, J. Marsh, number 351; about one doz. Customers' Watches; one Silver Cylinder, plated edges, ¾ Plate (out of order), the remainder English Verges and Quartiers, numbers not known.

TWENTY-SEVEN GOLD RINGS!

including two large plain Rings, 18 caret, and one Gents. Gold Ring Wire, with a twig worked on the stone; six Gold and three Plated Lockets.

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Sept. 26, 1855. 23

New Tailoring Establishment.

G. W. LAWRENCE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
KING STREET, EAST,

HAVING recently REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Building now occupied by Mr. T. W. WILSON, *Boot and Shoe Maker*, respectfully solicits a continuation of that liberal suppor: which he has formerly received at his old stand, from the citizens of Chatham, and surrounding country.

G. W. L. having the most thorough and practical understanding of the Trade, in all its Branches, he is now prepared to CUT, FIT, and FINISH MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING in the most approved and durable manner, and at the lowest rates.

☞ *Repairing and Scouring done on the most Reasonable Terms.*

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

MRS. A. M. STERRITT,
FASHIONABLE
DRESS & CLOAK MAKER,
Corner of James & Murray Streets,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of the Ladies of CHATHAM, and Vicinity. She is prepared to execute the orders of those who may favour her with a call, with neatness and despatch.

☞ The latest patterns for Ladies' *Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Sacks, &c.*

Children's Clothing made to order, in the latest styles.

Chatham, Sept. 21, 1855. 22-tf

Clothes Made, Repaired, & Cleaned.

W. L. HUMBURT

WOULD respectfully announce to the Citizens of Windsor, and surrounding country, that he is prepared to MAKE, REPAIR, or CLEAN CLOTHING, at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner. Having had ample experience in his line of business in the Cities of Charleston, S. C., and Boston, Mass., he flatters himself that, by diligence and strict attention to business, he will be able to please.

Windsor, C. W., Sept. 9, 1854. 25

GROCERIES, &c.

JOHN B. LOTT

BEGS leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Chatham and of the surrounding country to his extensive assortment of
Groceries, Wooden Ware, Boots and Shoes, &c.,
kept by him constantly on hand, at his Store on
KING STREET,
ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF WILLIAM,
where he is ever ready to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Farmers of Kent would especially find it to their interest to call at his Establishment, where all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE is taken in exchange for GOODS, or for CASH.

Chatham, Feb. 3, 1855. 45-tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Adelaide Street, with the *Out-Houses, Garden*, and *Yard*, attached thereto.

—ALSO,—

A newly finished Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy part of the Town, consisting of Three excellent Tenements, having each commodious *Yards, Wood-House, and Wells*, with Chain Pumps.

Apply to

CYRUS MERRIAM.

Corner of Adelaide and Murry Streets.

Chatham, 6th Sept., 1855. 20-tf

JOHN SPARKS,
Clock and Watch Maker.
WILLIAM STREET,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

TAKES this method of announcing to the Citizens of Chatham, and Kent County generally, that he has opened the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING Business, and is prepared to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage. He has just received a variety of CLOCKS & WATCHES, of a superior class; also, a beauiiful stock of JEWELRY, to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen are especially directed.

☞ *All kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY Cleaned and Repaired, on the most reasonable terms, for cash.*

Chatham Aug. 22. 18-1y

PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has recently OPENED his New and commodious House, on *FOURTH STREET, near the DEPOT, CHATHAM, C. W.*, and he trusts that his experience in Hotel Keeping will enable him to give satisfaction to the travelling community, and public generally; and he will spare no effort to deserve and retain the reputation he has already gained, of having not only the most pleasant location, but the best accommodations that can be obtained.

Persons stopping at the *Provincial House*, can be accommodated with *CARRIAGES*, on the shortest notice.

Persons arriving at Chatham, will remember the *Provincial House, in sight of the Depot*, a large and beautiful Cottage building, sign of the British Flag.

H. DAY.

Chatham, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. LOTT and J. W. HILL, is this NINTH day of March, 1855, DISSOLVED, by mutual consent.

☞ All Debts due the Establishment, and all claims against the same, will be settled by J. B. LOTT.

J. B. LOTT,
J. W. HILL.

Chatham, March 9th, 1855. 19

G. W. BRODIE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AND
General Intelligence Office.

FROM a general acquaintance, and punctual attendance to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage,

FOURTH STREET,
THREE DOORS EAST OF KING STREET,
CHATHAM, C.W.

☞ *Please Call before you Buy.*

15th August, 1855. 18-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

ATWOOD & JACKSON,

THANKFUL for the patronage they have received from the Citizens of Chatham, and environs, beg to say that they still continue in the
Grocery Business,
ON KING STREET,
A few Doors of the Market House, Chatham,
Where they have constantly on hand, a large assortment of
GROCERIES,
of the first quality, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Come and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Salt Provisions always on hand, such as *Hams, Shoulders, Pickled Pork, Fish, &c. &c.*

August 29th, 1855. 19-1y

New Grocery and Provision Store.

ANDREW SMITH,

IN returning thanks to the people, for the very liberal support he has received, begs to announce to his Friends, Customers, and the Public generally, that he is receiving and opening out a large assortment of
Groceries and Provisions,
AT HIS NEW STORE,
On the Corner of King and William Streets,
CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Flour, Meal, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PICKLED PORK AND BACON
Constantly on hand.

☞ Persons in the Town and surrounding country will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

Chatham, August 20, 1855. 18-1y

Produce, Provision & Grocery Store.

G. W. BRODIE & T. STERRITT,

TAKES this method of informing a generous public, that we have bought the well known and reputable
Pork, Bacon, and Grocery Store
OF MR. THOS. BELL.

We will continue to keep constantly on hand the the best quality, all in the above line of our business, and hope to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call,

CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.

August 15th, 1855. 18-tf

UNION BOARDING HOUSE.

MR. THOMAS BELL,
CORNER OF KING AND WILLIAM STREETS,
CHATHAM, C. W.,

IS now prepared to receive THIRTY or FORTY BOARDERS, Single or with Families, *on the most Reasonable Terms.* His House is large and commodious; and no pains will be spared to make Guest's comfortable.

Chatham, Aug. 20, 1855. 18-1y

STRANGE'S HOTEL,
FIFTH STREET,
Between King and Wellington Streets,
CHATHAM, C. W.

STRANGERS visiting this place will find it to their advantage to call at this HOTEL, bieng one of the largest, and in the most central position in the town. The best accomodations, on reasonable terms.

JOHN STRANGE.

Chatham, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

VICTORIA WAREHOUSE

JAMES SMITH & Co.,
KING STREET, CHATHAM.

DRY GOODS,
AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
OF THE
Best Quality, Choicest Descriptions, Lowest Prices, & Largest Quantity,
ARE ONLY TO BE FOUND AT THE
VICTORIA WAREHOUSE,
KING STREET, CHATHAM. C. W.

Delaines, - - - -	from	8	cts. upwards.
Cashmeres, - - -	"	10	" "
Gala Plaids, - - -	"	16	" "
All Wool Plaids, - - -	"	75	" "
Cobourgs, - - - -	"	16	" "
French Merinos, - - -	"	75	" "
Woollen Shawls, - -	"	$2,00	" "
Brochæ Shawls, - - -	"	$6,00	" "
Printed Calicos, - -	"	8	" "
Shirting Cotton, - - -	"	7	" "
Shirting Stripes, - -	"	10	" "
Factory Cottons, - - -	"	4	" "
Flannels, all colors, - -	"	20	" "

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, English and Scotch Tweeds, Beavers, Lionskins, Reversibles, Satinetts, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, and Flowers.

A LARGE STOCK OF
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
Best quality, from 50 cts. upwards:
AND EVERY OTHER THING CONNECTED WITH THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
of every description, made on the Premises.
☞ ONE PRICE TO EVERY MAN, AND CASH FROM ALL MEN. ☜
JAMES SMITH & Co.

WANTED,
Two First Rate Salesmen, Six Journeymen Tailors, and Twelve Good Pantaloon Makers.

J. S. & Co.

CHATHAM, December, 1855. 32-3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
AT THE
CHATHAM CLOTHING HALL,
KING STREET, CHATHAM.
STONE & TURNBULL

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the Latest Fashionable Styles of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*, Delaines, Merinos, Cobourgs, Cashmeres, Orleans, Alpacas, French Merines, Brocha Cloths, Gala and Wool Plaids, Plain and Plaid Dress Silks; a choice lot of Plaid and other Long and Square Shawls, Ribbons, Muslins, Laces, Trimmings, Cambric and Book Muslin Undersleeves, Sewed Muslin Bands, Collars, Caps, Frock Bodies, Chemisettes, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Habits, Vests, and Polkas; Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes; Flannels, Cloakings, Tickings, Denings, Drillings, Sheetings, and other Domestic Goods. And for the convenience of our customers, we keep on hand a choice lot of *TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, &c., &c.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We have now received a complete assortment of FALL & WINTER *GOODS*, which, upon inspection, our customers will find superior to anything ever offered in this market, consisting of fine Black and Fancy Cloths, Venetian and Mixed Milton Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, Doeskins, Reverseable, Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Lasco, Lionskin, Silistria, Siberian, Canada, Whitney, and other *OVER-COATINGS.* Omar Pasha, Napier, Danubian, Petersham, Mixed Beaver, Superior Grey, and a great variety of other *COATINGS*; Plain and Bordered Jacquard, Twist and other Tweeds, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Odessa and Striped Does for *PANTS*; French Trowser Patterns, Napolean Tufted ditto, Woollen Cord, and a host of other *TROWSERINGS*; Worsted and Silk Plush, Rich Velvet and Satin Vestings, Silk and Satin Vest Shapes, and other *VESTINGS.* We keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

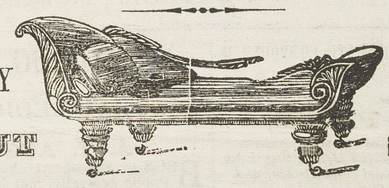
Well Cut and well Made, suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, all of which we can and will sell, as CHEAP as any House in the District.

STONE & TURNBULL.

P. S.—*FIVE OR SIX GOOD JOURNEYMEN TAILORS WANTED.*

Chatham, Sept. 3, 1855. 20-tf

CABINET AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE.



MAHOGANY AND WALNUT SOFAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing the people of CHATHAM, and surrounding Country that he has taken
R. SMITH'S OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONED LUMBER,
BESIDES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHOICE FURNITURE.

He also tenders his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for their liberal support; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to retain their patronage in future. His STOCK is composed of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT VENEERED BUREAUS,
Mahogany and Walnut Sofas,
CANE AND SPRING SEAT PARLOR CHAIRS,
Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables,
FRENCH, COTTAGE, SERPENTINE, AND PLAIN BEDSTEADS,
TOILET WORK AND WASH STANDS.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rocking, Windsor and Children's Chairs,
THE BEST MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

Coffins furnished at the shortest Notice.
ALL ORDERS PROMTLY ATTENDED TO.

Persons wishing to buy FURNITURE, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. O. SMITH.

Chatham, December 14, 1855. 33

CHEAP
DRY GOODS
ESTABLISHMENT.
METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

JOHN ERSKINE,
IMPORTER OF
British and Foreign Dry Goods,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Chatham, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in King Street, one door East of J. & W. McKeough's, with a well assorted stock of *Goods*, which have been imported *direct* from the Manufacturers in England, and will be sold at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

"Small Profits and Quick Sales" being his motto

Parties wanting DRY GOODS, would do well to give him a call.

Chatham, Dec. 8, 1855. 32-1m

TAKE NOTICE.

ANY person or persons acquainted with *THOMAS WILLIAMS*, of *Louisville, K'y.*, would render satisfaction to his Father, by writing to the *Provincial Freeman* Office, Chatham, C. W. Thomas Williams, some years past, lived with Chapman Coleman, of Louisville, and after leaving, Mr. Coleman, went to Pittsburg, Pa.; but after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, he came to Canada, since which time I have not been able to learn his whereabouts.

WILSON WILLIAMS.

Chatham, C. W., August 29th, 1855. 19

D. T. WILLIAMSON,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.,
ST. PAUL STREET, ST. CATHARINES,

IN returning thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Catherines, and the adjacent Towns, and Villages, would say, that he is still doing business in his Old Stand, in the premises a few doors West of Mr. Wm. Barr's Store.

He has just received a large stock of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of different styles, and of superior quality. Also, a large quantity of JEWELRY, such as, *Gold Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Medallions, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins. Chains, Pencils, Opera Glasses, Spectacles.* and various other articles, and trusts by strict integrity, moderate charges, and close attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

A few of SETH THOMAS' very superior *Clocks and Watches* on hand, to which the attention of the public is directed.

☞ All articles sold by D. T. Williamson, warranted to be what represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to Repairing, in all its branches, and work done with neatness and despatch and WARRANTED.

☞ *Please call and see my Goods.* ☜

D. T. WILLIAMSON.

St. Catharines, Aug. 22, 1855. 18-1y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
BENJAMIN TOLBERT

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of DETROIT, and the Public generally, that he has recently fitted up the commodious house formerly known as
Wilson's Boarding House,
Michigan Avenue, opposite Cass Street,
DETROIT,
where he will endeavour to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage.

Detroit, August 21, 1855. 18-1y

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

IF YOU WOULD BE RICH,
Read this, and save your Penny.

GOOD morrow, friend---I'm a stranger in your borough, can you inform me where I can get a pair of good boots made?"

"Yes, sir, I can; just go to T. W. WILSON'S, King St. East, Chatham, next to Smith's Grocery; that's the place; he'll accommodate you most satisfactorily."

"Well, how is your judgment in regard to the quality of boots and shoes?"

"Most excellent—I'm an old boot and shoe maker; many are the days that I've drawn the cords."

"Where did you say I could find him?"

"Why, the next door to Mr. Andrew Smith's Grocery, corner of King and William Streets, East,—any person can tell you."

"Will you conduct me there?"

"I will with pleasure; for I know him to be, from experience, one of the best manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES in town. His stock is of his own maunfacture, and he has always on hand a superior quality for gentlemen's wear. He's also very particular in getting up his work; so I'm confident he can't fail to give reasonable satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage."

"There are some boot makers whose work is beautiful to the eye, but plaguy pinching to the feet; and I have lumps upon each instep, which in foul weather give me excruciating pain."

"Ah, yes, too much have I suffered by fetters from the boot moulders hands; but he's not one of them; he endeavours to make a systematic fit, measuring from joint to heel, and from lump to toe—closely observing the most minute protuberance, if there be any upon the feet; and he seldom fails to make his boots set as easy thereon as a glove upon a lady's tender finger. Besides, he always keeps a superior stock on hand; perhaps you might obtain a pair upon the instant, that would fit your feet and please the eye."

"Then I must try him."

"Try him, of course, and you'll save at each end of your bargain. First—you'll buy cheaper—secondly, your boots will wear you longer."

"Come, let's go."

"I'm ready—Are you a cash man?"

"I am; for he who pays cash clips the discount of credit, and secures it in his own pocket."

"Then that's the place, for his motto reads"—

Ask of me no trust, when you come to buy;
Ask of me no trust, for you I must deny;
Ask of me no trust, it hath destroyed many;
Ask of me no trust, I cannot grant you any;
Ask of me no trust, but with your cash rally;
Ask of me no trust, nor with my pocket dally.

T. W. WILSON.

Chatham, August 20. 18-1y

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Machine and Stove Works, &c., &c.

JOHN MCGEE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is manufacturing, at the above establishment, 58, Yonge Street,
GRIST and SAW MILL
AND
Machinery Castings and Forgings,
Of every description; also, plain and ornamental
CAST IRON COLUMNS,
Pilasters, Window Caps, Sills,
AND GRATES, BARK MILLS,
Oven Mouths & Cauldrons
SUGAR KETTLES,
SLEIGH SHOES, DOG IRONS
PLOUGH CASTINGS, &C.,

on the most improved principles; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to turn out work, which for strength and durability cannot be surpassed.

He is extensively manufacturing improved plain and ornamenlal Coal and Wood, Air-tight, COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES, of various sizes and patterns; HOLLOW-WARE, &c., which he offers to the Trade on as easy terms and at as low rates as any other establishment in Canada.

Orders from the country promptly fulfilled.

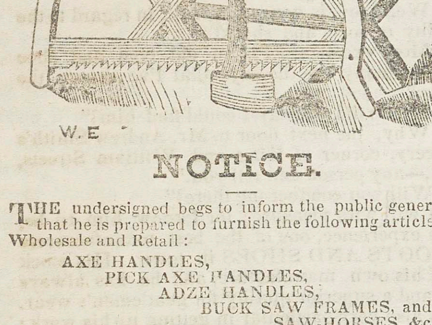
BRASS FITTINGS

Of every description made and finished. A large supply of TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER WARE, kept constantly on hand.

Toronto, May 6th, 1854.

CALENDAR FOR 1856.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
January.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
February.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	..
March.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
April.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
May.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
July.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
August.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
September.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
October.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
November.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
December.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..



NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish the following articles by Wholesale and Retail:

AXE HANDLES,
PICK AXE HANDLES,
ADZE HANDLES,
BUCK SAW FRAMES, and
SAW-HORSES, &c.,
Made in the best manner.
ALSO, BY RETAIL,

New BUCK SAWS, of the best quality, in complete order for service. Also, Axes ready Handled. Also, Handles put into Axes, and other Tools.

T. SMALLWOOD'S Saw Factory,
York Street, No. 88.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Travelling Public and Citizens of Hamilton, to his present commodious and comfortable quarters, fitted up, as they have been, especially for their convenience, and which were formerly under the management of Mr. W. C. CROPP.

Boarding, Lodging, and Meals,

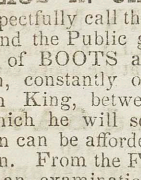
may be had on the most reasonable terms, and every attention requisite to make their stay agreeable, is gratefully and promptly given.

DANIEL LANE,
King William Street, Hamilton, C.W

N.B.—LUNCH at all hours; also a line of CABS at the service of the Public, at the most reasonable charge.

D. L.
September, 1854. 26

BOOTS AND SHOES EMPORIUM,



FOR KENT.

CORNELIUS H. CHARITY

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his Friends, and the Public generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, constantly on hand, at his Establishment on King, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, which he will sell for CASH, at cheaper rates than can be afforded at any other Store in the Town. From the Farmers of KENT he would invite an examination of his Stock. From his long experience in this branch of Business, he feels confident of being able to execute all orders with which he may be favoured; and he will guarantee neatness and promptness on his part for the work he may be entrusted with.

C. H. C. would also return thanks to his old customers for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit the continuance of their favours.

Chatham, July 29, 1854. 19-1y

REMOVAL.

Fashionable Hair Cutting!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful to his old patrons, and the public generally, for their past favors, would respectfully invite them to visit him at the CITY BATHS, Front Street, East of Church Street, to which place he has lately removed, where he will take great pleasure in waiting on all who may favor him with their patronage in the line of HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, HAIR CURLING, or SHAMPOOING.

☞ WARM and COLD BATHS at all hours.

THOS. F. CARY.
Toronto, August 12, 1854.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 28th NOVEMBER, Trains will run as follows:—

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MORNING EXPRESS	MIXED.	DAY EXPRESS.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Windsor, depart	....	6.00	....	10.25	12.20	7.45
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester,	....	....	....	....	1.15	....
Baptiste Creek	....	....	....	....	2.00	....
Chatham	....	7.40	....	12.05	2.50	9.25
Thamesville	....	8.13	....	....	3.30	....
Bothwell	....	8.33	....	P.M.	4.05	....
Wardsville	....	8.45	....	1.05	4.30	10.25
Mosa	....	9.00	....	....	4.55	....
Ekfrid	....	9.23	....	1.40	5.27	....
Mt. Brydges	....	9.35	....	1.52	6.00	....
Komoka	....	9.48	....	2.04	6.30	11.25
London { Arrive	A.M.	10.13	....	2.30	7.00	11.50
London { Depart	7.00	10.25	....	2.55	....	12.00
Edwardsburgh	7.20	....	....	3.14	....	A.M.
Ingersoll	7.43	11.05	....	3.35	....	12.40
Beachville	7.55	11.14	....	3.45	....	....
Woodstock	8.10	11.25	....	4.00	....	1.00
Eastwood	8.20	....	....	....	....	....
Princeton	8.42	....	....	4.25	....	....
Paris { Arrive	....	P.M.	....	....	....	....
Paris { Depart	9.05	12.10	....	4.45	....	1.45
			P.M.			
Preston, depart	8.30	....	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	8.45	....	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	11.35	....	....	6.50	....	....
Preston, do.	11.50	....	....	7.10	....	....
Fairchild's Creek	9.30	12.35	2.10	5.10	....	....
Vansickles	9.39	....	2.25	....	....	....
Copetown	9.51	....	2.45	....	....	....
Flamboro'	9.59	....	2.55	....	....	....
Dundas	10.08	....	3.05	5.40	....	....
Hamilton { Arrive	10.30	1.15	3.30	6.00	....	2.55
Hamilton { Depart	10.45	1.40	3.40	6.15	....	3.05
Ontario	11.12	....	4.17	....	....	....
Grimsby	11.26	2.15	4.43	6.47	....	....
Beamsville	11.40	....	5.05	....	....	....
Jordan	11.55	....	5.27	....	....	....
	P.M.					
St. Catharines	12.20	2.55	5.53	7.15	....	4.15
Thorold	12.30	3.05	6.25	....	....	....
Niagara Falls, arrive	1.00	3.30	7.10	7.50	....	4.50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MIXED.	MORNING EXPRESS	DAY EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MIXED.	NIGHT MAIL.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Niagara Falls, depart	....	7.45	11.15	2.40	....	11.20
Thorold	....	8.07	....	3.05	....	....
St. Catharines	....	8.17	11.50	3.20	....	11.55
Jordan	....	8.33*	....	3.42	....	....
Beamsville	....	8.48	P.M.	3.55	....	....
Grimsby	....	9.03	12.23	4.07	....	....
Ontario	....	9.16*	....	4.20	....	A.M.
Hamilton { Arrive	....	9.40	12.55	4.50	P.M.	1.05
Hamilton { Depart	....	9.50	1.15	5.00	4.15	1.15
Dundas	....	10.10	....	5.20	4.45	....
Flamboro'	...*	10.20	....	5.30	5.00	....
Copetown	....	10.30	....	5.45	5.15	....
Vansickles	....	10.42	....	5.57	5.50	....
Fairchild's Creek	....	10.53	2.10	6.09	6.02	....
Preston, depart	....	8.30	1.05	....	....	....
Galt do.	....	8.45	1.20	....	....	....
Galt, arrive	....	11.35	....	6.50	6.50	....
Preston, do.	....	11.50	....	7.10	7.10	....
Paris	....	11.25	2.35	6.37	....	2.45
Princeton	....	11.45	....	6.52	....	....
Eastwood	....	P.M.	....	7.17	....	....
Woodstock	....	12.15	3.15	7.27	....	3.33
Beachville	....	12.25	....	7.40	....	....
Ingersoll	....	12.35	3.35	7.55	....	3.59
Edwardsburg	....*	12.55*	....	8.15	....	....
London { Arrive	A.M.	1.15	4.15	8.35	....	4.40
London { Depart	8.30	1.40	4.30	....	....	4.50
Komoka	9.07	2.05	4.55	....	....	5.15
Mt. Brydges	9.30	2.18*	5.10	....	....	....
Ekfrid	10.05	2.32*	5.27	....	....	....
Mosa	10.50	....	5.50*	....	....	....
Wardsville	11.20	3.07	6.10	....	....	6.30
Bothwell	11.40	3.15	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	12.20	....	....	....	....	....
	P.M.					
Chatham	1.25	4.07	7.15	....	....	7.35
Baptiste Creek	2.10	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester	2.55	....	....	....	....	....
Puce	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, arrive	3.50	5.45	9.05	....	....	9.20

☞ The Company's Time Tables can be obtained on application at any of the Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*

* Flag Stations.

A DELECTABLE AND ROSEATE COMPOUND IS

ATKINSON'S UNRIVALLED PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE,

A UNIQUE PREPARATION,
Quickly Cleansing the TEETH, arresting decay, producing a delightful odor to the Breath, and ruby color to the Gums and Lips,
WITHOUT ACID,
OR OTHER HURTFUL INGREDIENTS TO THE
Enamel or outer Covering of the Teeth.

ITS celebrity in the fashionable circles of Paris and London, and the continual recommendations of eminent Dentists, and those who have been using it for years, establish its superiority over all dentrifices in use, while its miraculous effects upon the Teeth and Gums, *even where there has been considerable neglect*, proves it merits all the eulogium bestowed upon it.

Sole Proprietors,
W. T. ATKINSON & Co.
CHEMISTS & PERFUMERS.
48, King Street West.

And sold by their Agents in Lower and Upper Canada and the United States. *Vide* Circulars.

☞ Two Shillings and Sixpence per dozen, allowed for empty Tooth Paste Pots.

Toronto, October 3, 1854. 29-3m

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a GROCERY and PROVISION STORE, on

QUEEN STREET,
(Third door East of Dummer,)

Would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. He will endeavor, by selling Cheap, for Cash, to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call, and by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public.

JOHN MURPHY.
Toronto, Dec. 23, 1854.

NEW DRUG STORE.

CENTRAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. T. AUGUSTA

BEGS to announce to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the Store on Yonge Street, one door south of Elm Street, with a New and Choice Selection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

and trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of their patronage.

Physicians' Prescriptions, accurately prepared.

LEECHES APPLIED.

Cupping, Bleeding, and Teeth extracted.

The Proprietor, or a competent Assistant, always in attendance.

Toronto, March 30, 1855. 6-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
The English House, No. 80, Yonge Street,
One Door North of Adelaide Street.

JOHN HAWKE begs to apprize the Citizens of Toronto, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neigbourhood, that he has on hand a choice and well-selected stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,

By superior Workmen, from the best materials and at the shortest notice.

Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the above Stock.

☞ *Remember the "English Boot and Shoe Store," No. 86, Yonge Street.*

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL $200,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., *President.*
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., *Vice-President.*

ASSURANCES may be effected in this Company on single or joint lives, or on the contingency of one life surviving another; for the whole term of life, or for a limited period; by a single payment, or a limited number of payments; or annual payments only ceasing at death; to secure a sum at any given age, or at death, should death occur before the attainment of that age. Endowments for children, immediate or deferred annuities, and generally any transaction codtingent on the value and duration of life, may be effected in this Company.

Among the advantages offered by this, the only Life Assurance Company ever established in British North America, may be enumerated *moderate rates and small expenditures; local management and speedy settlement of claims; liberal conditions*, especially in reference to *lapsed policies.*

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information as to the prosperous condition of the Company, mav be had from

SAMUEL S. MACDONELL,
Agent.

D. CHARLES A. COSGRAIN, for Sandwich and Windsor, Medical Referee.

FORGERY.

The Counterfeit Radway's Ready Relief in Canada.

THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN DANGER.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a counterfeit of Radway's Ready Relief, which is now circulating through the Canadas.—We are informed that parties at Hamilton, C.W. have been selling a spurious article of our Ready Relief, for the genuine to dealers. This is not only a fraud upon us, but is a most wicked imposition on the public. The wretch that will knowingly lend himself to so vile and treacherous a trick, for the gain of a few extra sixpences, is unsafe to deal with, and should be shunned by all respectable dealers, for if a few sixpences will induce him to rob the distressed sufferer of hope and health and to place the invalid's life in danger, he would not scruple to deceive his best customers.

Dealers who wish the genuine, purchase only of *established credit*, not of irresponsible pedlars or travelling adventurers and impostors.

Dealers who have R. R. R. offered to them below our regular price, may rely upon the same being a counterfeit preparation. We never sell R. R. R. in large quantities for less than 10 per cent. from our regular gross price. Dealers who purchase the counterfeit and offer the same for sale, render themselves liable to prosecution.

All of our travellers and authorized Agents have a power of Attorney signed by us, authorizing them in our name, to transact our business.

The following are our only Agents in Hamilton, C. W. T. BICKLE & SON; HAMILTON, KNEESHAW & CO., In Toronto, LYMAN. BROTHERS, & CO., are our general agents—we also sell to SIMPSON & CO.

RADWAY & CO.
Toronto, April 24th, 1854.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4TH, 1821.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 *and* 90,000

IN issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the POST take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character, procured when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the POST.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the POST to FICTION, POETRY, and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c. in our first paper for January next.

Engravings—illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the *Post* to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only 26 cents a year.

Terms.—The Terms of the *Post* are Two Dollars, if paid in advance; Three Dollars, if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars, *in advance*, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one Post Office.

4 Copies, - - - -	per annum	$ 5
8 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$10
13 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$15
20 do	(and 1 to the getter up of the Club)	$20

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers, if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 66, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ N.B.—*Any Person desirous of receiving a copy of the POST, as a sample, can be accommodated by notifying the Publishers by letter,* (post-paid).

Tariff of Duties.

PAYABLE ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA, UNDER THE ACT 12 VICTORIA, CAP 1, AND THE ACTS AMENDING SAME OF APRIL, 1853, AND DECEMBER, 1854.

To take effect on the 5th of April, 1855.

Animals, specially imported for the improvement of Stock, Free; Anatomical Preparations, do; Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda, do.

Acids, nitric and oxalic, two and a half per cent; Strong fluid, do; Alum, do.

Biscuit, twelve and a half per cent.

Books, printed, free.

Books, reprints of British copyright works, twelve and a half per cent; Books, Blanks, do.

Books and Drawings of an immoral or indecent character, prohibited.

Boots and Shoes, twelve and a half per cent.

Brandy, three shillings per gallon.

Brooms, twelve and a half per cent; Brushes do.

Bulbs, Roots and Trees, free.

Burr Stones, wrought, twelve and a half per cent.

Busts and Casts of Marble, Bronze, Alabaster, or Plaster of Paris, free.

Bleaching powders, two and a half per cent; Blue, ultra marine and paste, do; Borax, do; Brick, fire, do; Brimstone, do.

Cabinets of Coins, Medals, or Gems, and other collections of antiquity, free.

Candles, twelve and a half per cent.

Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, three-pence half-penny per pound.

Castings, twelve and a half per cent.

Iron Chains of all sorts, two and a half per cent,

Cider, twelve and a half per sent; Clocks, do.

Coffee, green, one half-penny per pound.

Coffee, other than green, three pence per pound.

Coin and Bullion, free.

Coin, base or counterfeit, prohibited.

Cordials, four shillings per gallon.

Cotton Wool, free.

Cotton Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Cochineal, two and a half per cent; Copperas, do.

Cotton Batting, twelve and a half per cent.

Cotton Warp and Wick, two and a half per cent

Drugs, twelve and a half per cent; Earthenware do.

Engravings, Etchings and Drawings, free.

Feathers, twelve and a half per cent.

Fruits, dried, one penny per pound.

Furs, twelve and a half per cent; Furniture do;

Felts, all kinds, two and a half per cent.

Fisheries, the following articles for the use of, Seines, Fishing Nets and Hooks, Twines, and Lines, Boat Sails and Hawsers, Fishermen's Boots, Tarred Rope and Rigging, do.

Gin, two and sixpence per gallon.

Ginger, three pence per pound.

Glass, and Manufactures of, twelve and a half per cent; Glue, do; Hair, and Manufactures of, do; Harness, do; Hardware, do; Hats, do; Honey, do; Indian Corn, free.

Indian Rubber, and Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Ink, do.

Iron, when imported to be used in the manufacture of Locomotive Engines, two and a half per cent; Bar and Rod, do; Sheet, do; Hoop, not over two inches broad, do; Hoop or Tire for driving wheels, bent and welded, do; Connecting Rods, in pieces, do; Frames and Pedestals, rough from the forge, do; Brass or Copper Tubes do; Boiler Plates, do; Railroad Bars, do; Scrap, do; Rolled Plate from a quarter to half an inch thick, do; Round and Square, four inch and upwards, do; Iron Cranks, wrought, six cwt. and upwards, do.

Iron Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Jewelry, do; Lamps, do; Lead Manufactures, do; Leather, and Manufactures of, do; Lemon Syrup, do; Linen, and Manufactures of, do.

Liquors, four shillings per gallon.

Maccaroni, one penny per pound.

Mace, sevenpence half penny per pound.

Machinery, all kinds, twelve and a half per cent; Mahogany, do.

Manures, all kinds, free; Maps do.

Marble, twelve and a half per ct; Medicines, do.

Models of Machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the Arts, free.

Molasses, two pence per gallon.

Musical Instruments, twelve and a half per cent; Nails, do.

Nutmegs, seven pence half penny per pound.

Nitre, two and a half per cent.

Oil, twelve and a half per cent; Oysters, do; Packages containing free goods, or goods rated under twelve and a half per cent, do; Packages, other, charged the same as the *ad valorem* rate on their contents, Paints, do.

Paintings, free.

Paper and Paper Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent; Perfumery, do.

Philosophical Instruments & Apparatus, free.

Pickles and Sauces, twelve and a half per cent.

Pimento, Pepper and Alspice, one penny per lb

Pipes, smoking, twelve and a half per cent; Pork, mess, do.

Preserved Fruits, 12*l* 10 per cent.

Phosphorous, two and a half per cent; Potash, prussiate of, do.

Quills, twelve and a half per cent.

Quinces, thirty per cent.

Raisins, one penny per pound.

Rice, twelve and a half per cent.

Rope, old, two and a half per cent.

Rum, at proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, one shilling and eight pence per gallon.

Sail Cloth, two and a half per cent.

Salaratus, twelve and a half per cent.

Salt, free; Seeds, do.

Segars, two shillings per pound.

Snuff, four pence per pound.

Soap, twelve and a half per cent.

Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy and Botany, free.

Spices, unenumerated, three pence per pound.

Spikes, twelve and a half per cent.

Spirits, except Rum and Whiskey at proof, two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened so that the strength cannot be found by the Hydrometer, four shillings per gallon.

Spirits of Turpentine, twelve and a half per cnt.

Steel, two and a half per cent.

Steel Manufactures, twelve and a half per cent.

Sugar, Refined, in Loaves, Crushed, or Candy or other Sugars rendered equal thereto by any process, twelve shillings per cwt

White and Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, or other Sugars rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, eight shillings and six ence per cwt

Sugar, Raw, and other kinds not being equal to White or Brown, Clayed or Yellow Bastard Sugars, six shillings and six pence per cwt

Syrups, twelve and a half per cent.

Do Sugar, two pence per gallon and, do.

Sal Ammoniac, two and a half per cent; Seed, Mustard, do; Shellac, do; Slate, do; Straps for Walking Beams, do; Sulphur, roll, do.

Sulphur, flour, twelve and a half per cent.

Tea, two pence per pound.

Tin, two and a half per cent

Tobacco, Manufactured, or Unmanufactured, other than Segars or Snuff, two pence per pound.

Toys, twelve and a half per cent

Telegraph Wire, two and a half per cent

Varnish, twelve and a half per cent

Vermicelli, one penny per pound

Vinegar, three pence per gallon

Vitriol, two and a half per cent

Watches, twelve and a half per cent; Wax, do; Whalebone, do

Wheat, free.

Whiskey at proof, five pence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Wood or other vessels not being Bottles, not exceeding in value £15 the pipe of 126 gallons, one shilling per gallon, and if exceeding £15 the Pipe in value one shilling and sixpence per gallon

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Quarts, seven shillings and six pence

Wine of all kinds in Bottles per dozen Pints, three shillings and nine pence

Woollen Yarn, twelve and a half per cent; Wool Manufactures, do

All Goods, Wares and Merchandise not enumerated, twelve and a half per cent.

FREE GOODS.

The following articles, in addition to those marked "free" in the columns above, are now made free—subject to the exception, that if the Governor of this Province shall at any time declare the suspension of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June, 1854, then, while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject; and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act.

Animals of all kinds, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans and peas, meal of the above grain, and wheat not bolted, bran in shorts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron green fruits, bark berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, bur-stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax, and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead (pig or sheet), marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoanut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe-clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenters' or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in block or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sail cloth, copper in bars, rods or in sheets, yellow metal in bars or in sheets, bright or black varnish, marine cement, trenails, bunting, felt sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire-clay, and Russian hemp yarn.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The following articles are admitted at the rates set after them, by orders in Council, viz.:—

Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, candle wick, and spelter, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th June, 1853.

Brass in pigs or sheets, magnetic telegraph insulators, relay magnets, registers and batteries, at 2½ per cent.—Order of 4th Nov., 1853.

Locomotive, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, running upon any line of railroad crossing the frontier between Canada and the United States, free.—Order of 13th Jan., 1854.

Iron wheels and axles, imported expressly for railroad purposes, 2½ per cent.—Order of 13th Nov., 1854.

Printing paper, draining tiles, and oil cake, 2½ per cent.—Order of 6th Dec., 1854.

EXEMPTIONS.

Arms, Clothing, Cattle, Provisions and stores of every description, which any Commissary or Commissaries, Contractor or Contractors shall impart or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other Officer or Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province for the use of her Majesty's Army or Navy, or for the use of the Indian Nations in this Province; provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasurer of the United Kingdom of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses cattle and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bona fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles and harness, of persons hawking goods, wares and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troops for exhibition; the horses, cattle, carriages and harness of any Menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing especially imported for the use of or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this Province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

Salt for the use of the fisheries, military clothing and wine for the use of regimental messes.

The following Articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actual settling therein, viz:—

Wearing Apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise; horses and cattle; implements and tools of trade of handy-craftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandize, of inhabitants of this province, being subjects of Her Majesty and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, the British North American Provinces, the Island of Prince Edward and Newfoundland, and being the growth produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively, viz:—

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, mess poultry, plants, shrubs and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Seeds of all kinds, pelts, skins, furs or tails undressed. Wood, viz: boards, planks, staves, timber and firewood.

And the following articles when imported direct from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of said Provinces respectively, viz:

Grain and Breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw, hops, animals, salted and fresh meats, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool, undressed skins, and furs of all kinds, ores of all kinds, iron in pigs and blooms, copper, lead in pigs, grindstones and stones of all kinds, earth, coals, lime, ochres, gypsum ground or unground, rock-salt, wood, bark, timber and lumber of all kinds, firewood, ashes, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.

REMARKS.

Goods to be entered at the fair market value, in the principal Markets of the Country, from whence they are imported directly into this Province; but the Governor, by a Departmental Order, may permit Goods *bona fide* imported from one country through another, into the Province, to be valued for Duty as if imported direct.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 28th April, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the Third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the sixteenth year of her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eighty-five, it is ordered that Goods *bona fide* exported to this Province from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, and under Bonds, shall be, until it shall be otherwise ordered, valued for Duty as if such Goods were imported directly from such first-mentioned country into this Province.

By command, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, C. C.

(CIRCULAR.)

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 29th April, 1853.

Sir,—I am directed by the Inspector General to instruct you to allow the importers of goods in every case to deduct either the discount actually allowed for cash, or that which according to the custom of trade is allowed for cash, thus, putting all importers on the same footing and charging all the duty on the market cash value. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedt. servant,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

The Collector of Customs.

16TH *VIC. CAP.* 85. *DEPARTMENTAL ORDER, No.* 2.

I. G. O.—CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th May, 1853.

In virtue of the authority of the third Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighty-five, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Laws relating to Duties of Customs," it is ordered that the following packages be *chargeable with duty*, viz: all packages containing Spirits, Wines, Cordials or Liquids of any kind in wood, Bottles, Flasks, and all Packages of Glass Ware or Earthen Ware, the Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Treacle, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Provisions, and no deduction to be allowed for the weight or value of the paper or string, covering Sugar, &c. All packages, containing Soap, Candles, Pipes, Nails, Chains, Paints, Spices, Nuts, Vermiceli, Macaroni, Glass Tin, Canada Plates, Tins, Trunks and Jars containing Merchandise, and all other packages in which the goods are usually exposed for sale, or which necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold. And that the following Packages are to be *exempt from payment of Duty*, viz: Bales, Trusses, Cases covering Casks of Wines or Brandy in Wood, Cases and Casks containing Dry Goods, Hardware or Cutlery, Crates and Casks containing Glassware and Earthenware, Cases containing Bottled Wine or Bottled Spirits, and all other packages in which the goods are *not* usually exposed for sale, or which do *not* necessarily or generally accompany the goods when sold.

By Command,
F. HINCKS, *Inspector Gen.*

Important to Housekeepers.

I offer for sale 35 different recipes for $1, many of which have been sold the past year for $5 a piece. No housekeeper will grudge $1 for one of those recipes alone after trying it once.

Address WM. BRUMBACK, Point Pleasant Pa., and the whole number of recipes will be forwarded by mail.

THE TORONTO

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

AND

Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

No. 76, KING STREET EAST.

MRS. HIGGINS informs her friends and the public that she has opened the above Library, containing over 2000 volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Belle Lettres and Novels, which will be kept up by the addition of new Standard Works and Periodicals as they issue from the Press.

One Year	£1	0	0
Six Months	0	15	0
Three Months	0	8	0
One Month	0	3	9

Entitling the Subscriber to Three Sets of Books, to be kept no longer than one week:

One Year	£1	10	0
Six Months	1	2	6
Three Months	0	12	6

N. B. If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be 10s. 3d. for two sets, and 16s. 3d. for three sets for every three months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 3d. for four days; for a work in two or three volumes 6d. for one week; for a work in four or more volumes, at the rate of 2d. per volume.

For conditions see Tickets.

Mrs. Higgins further offers for sale a well assorted stock of Fancy Goods and Stationery, to which she invites attention.

Toronto, May 10, 1854.

A MORE "IMPORTANT NOTICE!"

American Tract Society—Slavery.

THE *Independent*, of New York, in an article in that paper, of the 15th March, being one of a continuation of articles regarding the "American Tract Society," has this sentence:—"For thirty years, one of the greatest institutions of Evangelical Christendom, has been testifying in effect, that the institution of Slavery, the buying and selling of human beings, and the profession of the slave-trader, are less offensive to God, less contary to the Gospel, less perilous to the souls of men, than the practice of dancing. It has attempted to exhibit and authenticate, on the widest scale, an administration of Christianity, in which there shall be no more syllable of rebuke for crimes that shock the morals sense of Christendom. The influence of the Tract Society has tended to make the Southern churches more timid and cowed in the presence of the imperious slave-trading interest. As a consequence of this policy—partly, but not exclusively—behold the SOUTHERN APOSTACY!"

In December 1844, a report of "The "Committee of the Synod of New York and New Jersey, on the subject of the mutilations of books by the American Tract Society," was published; and in that report, the mutilations and omissions in the editions published, by that Society, of D'Aubigne's History of the Great Reformation, were pointed out—besides, there are the omissions and expurgations in other books published, as to the vile sin of Slavery, and the substitution of sentences other than the original..

The notice by me entitled, "Publications," referable to these matters, has been widely circulated, and a Canadian public are again reminded of their duty.

JOHN J. E. LINTON.
Stratford, C. W., March 20, 1855. 8

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE.

No. 33, KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer MEN'S AND BOYS' READY-MADE

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c., Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, MILLINERY, &c. &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S Stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give Great Bargains to Purchasers at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN And Weekly Advertiser.

The Provincial Freeman will be devoted to Anti-Slavery, Emigration, Temperance and General Literature. The organ of no particular Political Party, it will open its columns to the views of men of different political opinions, reserving the right, as an independent Journal, of full expression on all questions or projects affecting the people in a political way; and reserving, also, the right to express emphatic condemnation of all projects, having for their object in a great or remote degree, the subversion of the principles of the British Constitution, or of British rule in the Provinces

Not committed to the views of any religious sect exclusively, it will carefully observe the rights of every sect, at the same time that a reservation shall be made in favor of an existing difference of opinion, as to the views or actions of the sects respectively.

As an advertising medium, as a vehicle of information on Agriculture,—and as an enemy to vice in any and every conceivable form, and a promoter of good morals, it shall be made worthy of the patronage of the public.

I. D. SHADD, Publishing Agent.

ALL LETTERS, whether intended for publication or on Business, must be addressed, *post-paid*, I. D. SHADD, Chatham, C. W.

THE

PROVINCIAL FREEMAN

And Weekly Advertiser,

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PAPER,
Charity's Brick Buildings, King St. East,
CHATHAM, C. W.

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	s.	D.
Six to ten lines, first insertion, - - -	3	4
Each subsequent insertion, - - -	0	10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line -	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, per line, -	0	1

☞ A discount allowed when advertisements are continued over three months.

☞ Merchants, and others, contracting for space can advertise on advantageous terms.

☞ All advertisements, without instruction as to length of time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them till all arrears are paid up.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If Subscribers remove to other places, without informing the Publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.